Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 8 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS, TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th " *..	Manora ..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8240
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6858

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class; the fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
12th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
10th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
30th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
18th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Heishin Maru	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec 1918	14th Jan.
Kubari Maru	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan.	16th Jan.
Tokumi Maru	G. Matsushita .	3356	4th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tosan Maru	Matsuo ..	3856	20th Jan	30th Jan
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yorozuya Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb	12th Feb.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th "	10th Jan	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	10th "	"

For freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!

and to write with a bad Ink.

IS A BLUNDER!

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Try and reap its benefit.

G.S. RANADE & CO.,

BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Saremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,50
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,00

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received o terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Ban undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE O COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,00

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances o Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGI business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,00 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER.

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petti Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES COTTON YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at Tambakanta, Pydowni, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. V. M. Appachichetti and Sons:—

49 bales yarn No. 20s, of Curriabhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mill, Photo Basket, of 400 lbs. each.

27 bales yarn No. 40s, single Japanese of 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1919.

JUST RBCEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

OF

THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL

Plain XL Crepe-de Chine

IN

ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES

suitable for

LADIES DRESSES.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 85 CASES CALCUTTA DUST TEA AND 65 CASES CEYLON DUST TEA.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. B. Gagalbhai & Co., at their godown at Bhat Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Dayabhai Ambalal.

2 cases each 100 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 122.
6 cases each 65 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 81.
3 cases each 90 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 80.
4 cases each 73 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 20/22.
7 cases each 88 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 71.
1 case 100 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 159.
1 case 100 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 169.
7 cases each 94 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 213.
1 case 88 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 15.
11 cases each 100 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No 46.
5 cases each 81 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 355.
3 cases each 75 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 235.
1 case each 128 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 28.
1 case 80 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 152.
10 cases each 80 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 438/52.
3 cases each 82 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 422.
1 case 60 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 460.
3 cases each 100 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 351.
15 cases each 92 lbs Calcutta Dust Tea Lot No. 347.
13 cases each 90 lbs. Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No 387.
3 cases each 82 lbs Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No. 52.
17 cases each 75 lbs Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No. 10.
15 cases each 80 lbs Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No. 40.
10 cases each 85 lbs Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No. 312.
3 cases each 85 lbs Ceylon Dust Tea Lot No. 94.
4 cases each 60 lbs. Ceylon Dut Tea Lot No. 264.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES DOUBLE DEMY, 2 BALES DOUBLE CROWN, 12 BALES BROWN PAPERS, 6 CASES CARD-BOARDS AND 22 BALES DOUBLE ROYAL ROUGH PAPERS AND 1 CASK PRINTING INK.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Hinduji Manrupji and on account and at the risk of Parsi Jal Rustamji Patel.

8 bales each 12 reams Double Demy Papers 34 lbs. (Norwegians).
2 bales each 16 reams Double Crown Papers 26 lbs (Norwegian).
12 bales each 7 reams Brown Papers 27in. by 40in. 40 lbs.
6 cases each 16 gross card-boards (American) 28 lbs.
5 bales each 12 reams Double Royal Rough papers 36 lbs.
2 bales Double Royal Rough papers 26 lbs.
13 bales Double Royal Rough papers 32 lbs.
2 bales each 14 reams Super Royal Double Rough papers 34 lbs.
1 cask Printing Ink (American Black).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Gceuldas Devji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Chaganlal Premchand.

5 packages each about 150 pieces White Mulls No. 14 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES GRAHAM'S MULLS AND 8 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Gordhandas Karvadas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Premchand Chaganlal.

6 packages each 125 pieces Graham's Mulls Nos. 825, 925 and 975 19 yards and 34 inches.
10 packages each 100 pieces Graham's Mulls No. 420, 19 yards and 34 inches.
2 packages each 125 pieces Graham's White Mulls No. 3325, 25 yards and 33 inches.

On account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Karsondas of Ganesh Chawk.

8 packages each about 50 pieces English-made White Shirtings No. 915/7 or other 40 yards.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY GAGRAPATS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 3.45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Parmanand Chatrabhuj and on account and at the risk of Seth Narsidas Lavji Rumalwala.

10 packages fancy gagrapats.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY 11TH JANUARY 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 11th day of January, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Fire Brigade Station, Haines Road, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, marble top tables, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich platedware, carved teapoys, palm stands, upholstered drawing room suite, easy chairs, sweet toned cottage piano, Singer's sewing machine, handsome cabinets, glass door silver cabinets, book cases, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining chairs, cots, racks, cooking utensils, glass and china pots, etc., etc.

The property of A. E. Williams, Esq., of Fire Brigade.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY 15TH JANUARY, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dongarsi Road Walkeshwar, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, file cabinets, glass door silver cupboard, roll top office tables, sweet toned Collard and Collard's cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures, flower vases, iron bedsteads, miror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top side tables, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large ice box, carved blackwood furniture, glass door cupboards, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. N. Powell Esq., Manager Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 875 DOZENS GLASS CHUTNEY BOTTLES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Glass Manufacturing Co. and on a/c. and risk of Ossman Ahmed of Cutlery Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the said factory's premises in the Allbless Bungalow at No. 51, Naigam Road, Dadar.

875 dozens glass chutney bottles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture (Made-to-Order, by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.), sweet toned piano, electric lights and lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. Khujest Khurshedji Seerwai.

By order of the Executors of the above-named deceased. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th January 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Sharp, at the Tata Mansions, above Post Office, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order by Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and black-wood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing-room sofas, arm chairs wardrobes, hanging cupboard, old chinaware, books, leds English organ, sweet-toned piano, electric lights, and lamps, etc.

The property of the late Khujesta Khurshedji Seerwai.

The property is on view, and catalogues are published

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BIHAR-BLANKETS—Special quality (best Blankets) at Rs. 10; First class size 8 by 6 feet Rs. 7; Second class 7½ by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 by 4½ feet Rs. 3-8; for sample full size by V.P.P. J. N. BURMAN & CO., Jamhor (Gaya). 11

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part, Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 707.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 861, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —The well-known and uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 136

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked so you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PORTUGUESE YOUNG MAN of good character and holding a decent position desires an acquaintance of a young lady in view of matrimony. Apply Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 133

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—GRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Starting salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Prospects up to Rs. 200. 98

WANTED—A smart and experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST for our Basrah Office. Apply with testimonials stating salary to E. D. SASSOON & CO. 123

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Local firm. Apply THE PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road, Fort. 137

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of typewriting (Gujarati Hindu preferred) state salary required. Apply Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 119

WANTED ASSISTANT knowing Export business well. Should be reliable and willing to take up responsible position. Salary if references and qualifications satisfactory. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 42

WANTED.—A smart young TYPIST. Shorthand preferred, with good prospects. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 147

WANTED—A smart young competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing Typewriting. Apply sharp to the MANAGER EMPIRE TRADING Co., 305, Hornby Road, opp. J. N. Petit Institute, Bombay. 135

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa one first class Engine Fitter and three first class Station Masters. Salary offered Rs. 150 per mensem on three years' agreement, with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 54

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an influential experienced man in Share Bazaar line. Apply Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 120

WANTED by an energetic England returned youth, a SITUATION in an Importing and Exporting Firm or as Partner. Qualified as Textile Spinner and Weaver. Apply Box No. 37, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENT for the sale of our Factory soaps in Bombay Presidency. Apply BALAJI SOAP FACTORY, Coimbatore. 141

WANTED—40 to 45 B.H.P. MOTOR, A. C. complete, new or second-hand. Apply Box No. 42, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

WANTED TO HIRE—In Gamdevi or such other healthy locality, HOUSE or BUNGALOW with latest sanitary and electric lights arrangements to have convenience for 4 families, each family having at least 5 rooms, its own separate kitchens, servant's quarters and stables. Please write stating lowest rent and full particulars to Box No. 44 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 150

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large BUNGALOWS at Igatpuri. Further particulars may be had by writing to:—F. E. LACE, 458, Elphinstone Road, Kirkee, Poona. 130

WANTED TO SELL a well-going SOAP FACTORY, monthly income Rs. 500 or more. Proprietor going to Europe. If willing to invest about Rs. 9,000 write Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 105

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—A large and well furnished BUNGALOW from February to end April lowest rent Rs. 700. Apply N. LORD. 146

TO LET.—One large ROOM (furnished or unfurnished) with bathroom and kitchen, electric light and fan, opp. Taj Hotel, Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 27, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 80

TO BE LET from 16th January, a spacious well-lighted SHOP in a prominent building in Esplanade Road. For particulars apply to Box No. 19 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 59

TO BE LET from now till 15th June, 1919, "HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point Matheran, completely furnished. Accommodation drawing room, dining room and six bedrooms. Ample stabling and servants' quarters. Well kept garden and tennis-court. For particulars apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP.

A Hindu partner of a firm desires, on separation, to undertake management of a Business concern or to join a capitalist partner. Can accompany in travelling to foreign countries. Please write to Box, No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 47

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Firewood suitable for cremation purposes for one year from 1st March, 1919 to 29th February, 1920 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1919.

2 Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th January, 1919. 151

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th January, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with the scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3rd January, 1919. 95

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract of Miscellaneous Marine Stores for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year during 1919-1920 will be received by the DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m (Standard Time), of 22nd January, 1919.

For particulars see Notice No. 9822 of 14-12-18 in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 19th and 26th December, 1918 and 2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1919, or apply to the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE. 16

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the Award of Government Diploma in Accountancy (on the basis of which Auditors' Certificates will hereafter be granted) will be held at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on MONDAY, 7th April, 1919, and the following days, in accordance with the Regulations sanctioned by the Government of Bombay

Applications for the Examination must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Accountancy Diploma Board, so as to reach his office at 65, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1919, with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate.

The Examination will this year be open only to candidates from the Bombay Presidency.

K. S. AIYAR,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1919. 107

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a Maratha or a Mahomedan.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEMBER BOARD OF REVENUE FOR IRRIGATION, Gwalior Government.

Applications will be received up to 15th January, 1919.

M. V. VASA VADA, L.C.E.,
Dip. Prac. San. Sac.
Assistant Member,
Board of Revenue for Irrigation, Gwalior.
Lashkar-Gwalior, Motimahal,
Dated 31st December, 1918. 97

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the Cargo per S. S. Hwahkun which arrived in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the cargo per S. S. Hwahkun, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius are hereby warned not to pay freight for any such cargo to anyone other than the undersigned, who have a lien for a large sum of money under the charterparty granted by them.

If notwithstanding this, they pay such freight to any person or persons other than to the undersigned, they will do so at their risk and peril.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 132

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER S. S. "HWAH-KUN."

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer, are notified that the S. S. "Hwah-Kun" has already arrived from Mauritius, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Delivery Orders and on payment to the undersigned the freight thereof to take delivery of their consignment after the cargo has been landed in No. A shed Prince's Docks.

The application should be made to the undersigned for survey within 3 days after the last bag has been landed from the steamer, and thereafter no survey will be made.

Claims on damaged bags which have not been surveyed will not be admitted.

No claim will be admitted for single bags.

Messrs. Erickson and Richards the Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th January, 1919

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the partnership heretofore existing between our client Mr. KHIMJI GANGJI and Messrs. GOVINDJI HARSEY AND CO. is dissolved from this day.

CHITNIS MOTILAL AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Gangji.
Dated, this 8th January, 1919. 144

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Mr. FAKIRJEE COWASJEE DUBASH and Bai AIMAI his wife have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from NAWAB ABBAS ALLI KHAN GULAM JILLANI of Wai, in the Satara District, Mahomedan Inhabitant. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale inheritance, gift lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Panchgani in the Satara District, containing by admeasurement two acres or thereabouts bearing Plot No. 78 Revision Survey No. 61 together with the Bunglow tenements Kitchen Servants' Quarters and outhouses standing thereon, called or known as "Abbas Villa" and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property known as Prospect Hotel, on or towards the West by the property called Rockside on or towards the North by the Panchgani Slaughter house property and on or towards the South by the property of Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani known as Panchgani Castle.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
145

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Very Rev Monsignor PLACIDO HYLARION HENRIQUES, a Priest, in Holy Orders of Thana Catholic Inhabitant, as the sole surviving trustee under an Indenture dated the 21st day of November, 1894 has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 123, Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or part called Quelvary with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand three hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old Nos. 17 and 507, 682, 165 and 293, New No. 3490 and New Survey No. 1/1688 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2998, 2999 and 3000 and Street Nos. 463, 464 and 465 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the Oart of Cashinath Dewji Dhooroo and on or towards the South partly by the Oart of Babool Nana Camatee and partly by the Oart of Cashinath Dewji Dhooroo.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
138

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease for a period of three years of the large immoveable property, situate at the foot of the French Bridge Dammer Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and bearing D Ward No. 2563 (1) and Street No. 4 and belonging to the Charity Trusts of Haji Haroon Seedick.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and should be sent to the undersigned in a sealed cover at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The deposit amount will be returned to the owner thereof, if the tender is not accepted.

If the tender is accepted, the deposit will be retained in part payment of the advance for rent which will be taken from the Party whose tender is accepted for a period of two months.

The advance will be accounted for at the end of the lease.

The conditions of the contract can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

The landlords will not be bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

The tenders should be sent in before 5 p.m. on the 23rd of January 1919.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Charity Trust of the late Mr. Haji Haroon Seedick. 143

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one GOOL MAHOMED VIRA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All the persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Mazagaon Love Lane, within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 779 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46 and New No. 12/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 12/3693 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6217 (5), Street No. 53 D and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jafferbhai Cassum Moosa, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dr. L. P. D. Rojarla and partly by the property of Cawasji Rustomji Setha, on or towards the South by the property of Cawasji Rustomji Setha and on or towards the West partly by the property of Gulamhussein Lari and partly by the property of Haji Oomer Haji Adam.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
153

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI KHUDABAX KARAM ILAHI and HAJI ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIKH KALOO have contracted to sell to our client MR. HAROON SALLEH MAHOMED the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parel Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, admeasuring 139 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1648, New No. 8774, Old Survey No. 2249, New Survey No. 3709, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2255, Street Nos. 648, 650, 652, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Doctor Abdul Husein Tyabkhan on or towards the South by the property of Alladin Badrudin on or towards the East by the said Parel Road and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
149.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDALLI MAMOOJI, ABDUL TYAB SHAIK SARAFALLI ABDUL HUSSEIN SHAIKH SARAFALLI, ABDUL KAYOOM SHAIKH SARAFALLI, ABDUL KARIM SHAIKH SARAFALLI and ABDUL KADAR SHAIKH SARAFALLI, the last three minors by their brother and guardian the said Abdul Shaikh Sarafalli, REHMATBAI, widow of Shaikh Sarafalli Mamooji, and RUKHIABAI, daughter of Shaikh Sarafalli Mamooji have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLI JIWAJI GURU the undermentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices within the Fort, at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces of Freehold land admeasuring four thousand two hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 491, Collector's New No. 14010, New Survey No. 6938, 6952 with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2442-2443-2444-2445, 2450 to 53, 2454 to 59, 2460-61, 62, 63, 64 and Street Nos. 154 to 174, 176, 178 to 198, 198(1) 199 to 201-1-1-2-3, 203-209, 211.213.219.221.227 all which premises are situate, partly on the other side thereof at Kamathipura in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Khurshedji Jamshedji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Khursetji Pestonji Boyce and partly by a passage from Bapty Road to the property of the late Jairajbhai Peerbhai, on or towards the North by a public Gowan and on or towards the South by the property of Jamshedji Ratanji Mistry and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and are now in that of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
148

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BELLARY.

O. S. 136/18.

MARWADI CHOWTHMUL JAYANARAYAN by Agent Nagireddi Rangappa ..... Plaintiff.

v.

HARIRAM DAMJI, of Hubli, now at Bombay. .....K.....Defendant.

To

HARIRAM DAMJI, Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 2,352-11-4 on dealings and court costs, and as the said suit is posted for hearing to 16-1-1919 and that if you fail to appear either in person or by a vakil on the abovesaid day the suit will be heard ex-parte.

KOLAR VENKOBA RAO,
Vakil for Plaintiff. 142

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Daily at 6-30 p. m.

THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS,

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES

THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES

"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

COMMENCE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FILM TO-DAY.

ATTENTION!!

Something very startling commences next Saturday

IT WILL MAKE YOU GASP !

Never in the entire history of serial moving pictures has any such tremendous scene ever been filmed as flashed on the screen in the first episode of "THE MYSTERY SHIP." The thrilling eruption of a volcano—the blowing up of a giant wall and monster gates to a city—the latter single scene alone staged at a cost of over $35,000. You see all this and MORE than you've ever seen in any serial ever filmed in

"The MYSTERY SHIP"

The Universal Serial Stupendous
Featuring
BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER

Like a swiftly speeding express train, the fascinating events unravel themselves upon the screen to the amazement and exciting enjoyment of all. It's the serial for everyone between the ages of 8 and 80. Don't fail to take the children to see the first and each succeeding episode at

UNIVERSAL

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM)

presents during this week
the first instalment—2 episodes
of the first Paramount Mystery Serial

WHO IS "NUMBER ONE?"

written by

ANNA KATHERINE GREEN

It is shock full of mystery—the gaspy kind that keeps you guessing. It is all about a dainty charming girl, who loves a fine stalwart boy. Through no fault of his, he and his father are the objects of the terrible hate of a revengeful woman.

You will sit breathless many a times when the beautiful heroine

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

risks her life on land and sea and in the air.

You will be thrilled by smashing by scenes.

Also a Charming Scene and a three-reel Comedy featuring

BILLIE RITCHIE.

TIME AND PRICES, AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TONIGHT!

FIRST INSTALMENT

Opening Chapters of the
PARAMOUNT MYSTERY SERIAL

Who is Number One ?

Episodes 1st and 2nd
together with a 2-Part Comedy.

3 Shows nighty at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO

LAURA GUERITE'S

REVUE COMPANY OF

24 STAR ARTISTES.

Last week Last week

Prof. DEVAL'S

Great Indian Circus

LOCATION:

MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.

Performance nightly at 9-30.

RATES OF ADMISSION

Rs 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.

PROF. V.D. DEVAL. Proprietor.

K. M. VELANKAR. Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WATCH FOR

LAURA GUERITE

AND

GREAT REVUE COMPANY.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners : The Excelsior Theatres Co.. Ltd
General Manager:—James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY

COMEDY CO.

In a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes

To-night Thursday 9th January at 9-30
The Gale of Laughter

"TWIN BEDS"

Fri. 10th Jan. at 9-30
The Successful Comedy-Drama

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Sat. 11th Jan. at 9-30
For the first time in Bombay. The delightful Comedy

"MARY'S ANKLE"

Sun 12th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee

"MARY'S ANKLE"

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees : The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
General Manager: JAMES McGRATH

NOTE THE TIMES

To-day 6, 8, & 10 p.m.

HERE AT LAST!

Clara Kimball Young

In Selznick Pictures 7-Act Picturisation
of
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' FAMOUS NOVEL

"The Common Law"

THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE

Surging with the mighty problems of to-day
A drama of big theme, big emotional moments done in a big way, with the famous Star at her best

Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Common Law"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10

GRAND NEW CINEMA BILL.

The All-British "Ideal" Picture Play :

"GOD & THE MAN"

Seven Parts—7,000 feet

Adopted from the famous Novel by Robert Buchanan and starring the famous London Stars—

EDITH CRAIG
(Daughter of Ellen Terry),
Sybil Arundale, Langhorne Burton
and E. Vivian Reynolds'

A powerful drama of the futility of human hate, dealing with the famous John Wesley and his times.

ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices :—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial

The House of Hate.

9th Episode :
"POISONED DARTS"
10th Episode :
"DOUBLE CROSS"

PATHE GAZETTE
— Latest —

THIERS AND MONT DOVE,
Travel

"FOLLOW THE CROWD,"
Comic by Luke.

TIME :
7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily,
Matinee, Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Jnu: 1919

Mean of observations taken at	6 a.m.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	10 p.m.
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	30.014			Inch
Temperature of Air	78.6			Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.1			"
Dew Point	78.7			"
Relative humidity of Air	0.692			"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.8			"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7			"
Minimum do.	72.5			"

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....ENE, NNW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind do. do. .... 129 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in
Wed.	8	m 2	59	28 1	8	m 9	28	17 9
		8	42a	25 11		9	17a	19 2
Thur.	9	m 3	45	27 4	9	m 10	27	17 9
		4	58a	25 7		10	56a	20 5
Fri.	10	m 4	41	26 7	10	m 11	40	17 6
		6	14a	25 8		11	57a	21 2
Sat.	11	m 5	49	26 0	11			
		7	42a	26 3		0	50a	17 2
Sun.	12	m 7	5	25 8	12	m 1	41	21 3
		8	58a	27 3		1	55a	16 6
Mon.	13	m 8	18	25 10	13	m 2	54	20 8
		9	49a	28 4		2	50a	15 11
Tues.	14	m 9	24	26 3	14	m 3	55	19 10
		10	36a	29 2		3	49a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Jan. 8 (Wednesday)	Sunrise. 7h. 14m.	Sunset. 6h. 17m.	
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 17m.	
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m.	
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 18m.	
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 19m.	
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m.	
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m.	

Phases of the Moon :—New Moon 1919, Jan. 24 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 0d 4h. 25.2m p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th January, 1919, was 30.216 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Allahabad, but is clear elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in slight or moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared. Humidity remains above normal in west Rajputana, but is below it in the south. Day temperature has decreased, but is still in excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal in the latter area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average in the area of cloudy skies; night temperature has decreased generally, but is still in slight excess in Central India West; it continues in considerable defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is also above the average,—by more than 10deg. at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.23in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.17in. Cloud is heavy at Hyderabad and is light or moderate elsewhere. Humidity is above the average in the north-western districts. Day temperature continues above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature remains in considerable excess in the north Bombay Deccan, but elsewhere it has decreased and is now only in slight excess.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in north-west Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and south Malabar. Weather remains feebly unsettled in the central parts of the country. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal in north-west India; but it continues high in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Isolated showers may again occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire .. (7th)	68.8	52.4	94	0.30	—2.31	
Do. ..	70.6	60.7	78	0.53	—1.25	
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. ..	76.9	66.1	72	1.52	+0.44	
Muskat ..	..	..	..	—	—	
Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	72.7	45.6	72	0.07	—0.25	
Rawalpindi ..	63.8	40.8	86	2.03	+0.34	
Lahore ..	70.8	43.7	92	0.56	—0.09	
Hissar ..	74.8	43.5	94	0.03	—0.44	
Ambala ..	72.7	48.3	96	1.16	—0.09	
Delhi ..	74.0	51.1	71	0.05	—0.47	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	76.8	50.9	62	0.05	—0.65	
Mainpuri ..	80.1	49.7	76	0.08	—0.49	
Jhansi ..	77.8	54.1	74	1.10	+0.77	
Cawnpore ..	78.6	53.1	87	0.11	—0.70	
Allahabad ..	82.2	51.7	89	0.02	0.06	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	74.5	43.0	65	..	0.14	—0.10
Karachi ..	73.0	58.1	58	..	0.40	+0.14
Ajmer ..	75.0	50.9	78	..	0	—0.55
Jaipore ..	79.6	48.2	59	..	0	—0.44
Kotah ..	81.6	56.2	45	..	0.30	—0.15
Mount Abu ..	75.0	62.1	24	..	0	—0.38
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj ..	77.0	54.9	49	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka ..	79.3	62.8	71	..	0	—0.06
Veraval ..	89.4	60.8	39	..	0	—0.32
Rajkot ..	83.1	58.5	32	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.6	65.6	62	..	0	—0.27
Surat ..	91.5	63.8	59	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad ..	88.5	56.9	50	..	0	—0.18
Deesa ..	82.7	57.8	48	..	0	—0.18
Neemuch ..	81.0	57.4	48	..	0.07	—0.32
Indore ..	87.7	62.9	64	..	0.23	—0.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.8	51.9	70	..	1.30	+0.27
Saugor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	88.3	57.4	68	..	2.17	+1.05
Khandwa ..	92.9	61.0	53	..	0.02	—0.98
Akola ..	93.0	63.3	77	..	1.62	+0.25
Amraoti ..	89.7	63.3	88	..	1.64	+0.32
Nagpur ..	86.6	59.1	71	..	2.21	+0.75
Chanda ..	89.9	60.0	75	..	0.33	—0.78
Raipur ..	84.9	57.6	76	..	0.71	+0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.1	72.1	67	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri ..	93.1	76.3	75	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao ..	86.7	..	88	..	3.01	+1.83
Karwar ..	89.9	73.5	77	..	4.58	+2.55
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93.1	62.6	83	0.03	0.15	—0.76
Ahmednagar ..	88.0	64.5	84	0.23	0.58	—0.57
Poona ..	91.4	64.8	64	..	1.16	+0.07
Sholapur ..	89.8	61.5	63	..	1.41	+0.04
Bijapur ..	86.8	66.7	75	..	0.39	—0.82
Belgaum ..	84.1	65.9	74	..	4.28	+3.42
Aurangabad ..	90.1	66.7	54	0.17	1.25	+0.22
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.7	62.7	74	..	2.33	+1.53
Hyderabad ..	88.3	64.7	79	..	2.79	+1.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	92.0	75.3	69	..	6.60	+2.31
Calicut ..	88.8	77.1	81	..	13.68	+7.83
Cochin ..	91.7	76.0	67	0.61	10.12	+1.95
Colombo ..	90.0	72.4	86	0.04	9.67	—9.44
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	82.3	68.5	90	..	16.65	+10.54
Bellary ..	85.5	69.5	70	..	6.01	+3.83
Cuddapah ..	86.1	72.5	88	..	6.58	+1.93
Madras ..	84.8	76.5	88	..	50.12	+30.46
Bangalore ..	77.9	64.5	82	..	7.48	+4.29
Coimbatore ..	85.8	70.0	85	..	12.07	+7.10
Trichinopoly ..	87.9	65.2	86	..	13.89	+5.88
Negapatam ..	82.7	70.1	81	..	42.23	+13.92

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AND

ELIXIR GUAIACOL CO.

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INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA

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THOUSANDS WERE SAVED IN THE LAST EPIDEMIC.

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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 649 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 646, and after remaining quiet, but steady at this price for about an hour advanced to Rs. 651. The rate then fluctuated between Rs. 649 and Rs. 653 and later on improved to Rs. 654½. At 4 p.m. the price was Rs. 653½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 653. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 653 and declined to Rs. 648, but again improved to Rs. 655 and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the offtake is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	April-May.	..	653
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	503
Fine Oomras	.. ..	,, ,,	..	580

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 8TH JAN, 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	April May	652
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	..	Jan.	508
Fine M. G. Oomras	..	,,	582
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	..	,,	542

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	540	525	510	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	533	518	503	493	,,
M.G. Khamgaon					
Akola ..	587	580	570	555	,,
M.G. Khandesh	567	550	540	535	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton p oduce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 7th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	16,787 bales.
Wheat	19,541 Cwts.
Linseed	15,616 ,,
Rape, &c.	2,349 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,621 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	6,173 ,,
Castorseed	3,650 ,,
Rice	3,113 ,,
Myrabollams	5,569 ,,
Cottonseed	12,760 ,,
Mowrasseed	705 ,,
Gram	960 ,,
Jowar	4,048 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 8th—5-30 p m

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	78 0 0	11 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bazzar	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	100 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	....
,, Black	80 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	96 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	7 4 0	....
Barley	48 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 2 0

Forwards	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	9 11 0
Linseed May	14 7 3

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 8th.

	Rate per 1-6 Rs as p
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 0
Simplex No. 10	1 0 4
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	193/4
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong	223/4
Shnaghai	343
Japan	145
Singapore	157½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-12-0.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223¼.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157-8.
D. D. New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98¾.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm and a good amount of business was put through, in mill shares as well as in miscellaneous shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2,075, Swan 630, Simplex 737-8, Shahpurji 125, Pearls 570, New Greats 337-8, Madhowji 2,115, Luxmi cotton 1,590, Kohinoor 1,252-8, Currimbhoy 352-8, Kastoorchand 1,080, Ind. Bleaching 172-8, Finally 505, Fazulbhoy 750, David 625, Crescent 227-8, Coalaba 1,540, Century 420, Nagpur 2,300, B. Cotton 630, B. Uniteds 927-8, B. Dyeing 1,445, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 262-8, Katni defd. 1,390, Tata New defd. 495, p. Tata Old defd. 1,162-8, Tata O. 240, Shivrajpur 37-4, Alcocks 845, B. Burma 845, B. Tramway 472½. By steam 325, Tata Hydro: 1,200.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 630, Simplex 740, Shahpurji 125, pearls 570, New Greats 340, Madhowji 2,115, Kohinoor 1,265, Currimbhoy 350, Kastoorchand 1,100, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finally 505, Fazulbhoy 750, David 625, Crescent 228½, Colaba 1,535, Century 420, Nagpur 2,300, B. Cotton 620, B. Dyeing 1,445, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 262½, Katni defd 1,385, Tata New defd. 445, Tata Old defd. 1,160, Tata Ord. 240, Shivrajpur 37, Alcocks 845, B. Burma 850, B. Tramway 470, By. Steam 327½, Tata Hydro: 1,190.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th Jan. 1919.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Jan. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	24,66,800	2,92,97,328
A.D.C. Rly	85,100	10,12,087
B.K. Rly	4,700	54,336
C.B. Rly	6,200	70,708
Total ..	25,62,800	3,04,34,459
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Jan. 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	20,61,119	2,85,15,696
A.D.C. Rly	64,994	8,52,166
B.K. Rly	2,666	40,132
C.B. Rly	5,166	69,866
Total ..	21,33,945	2,94,77,860
Inc. G.I.P. Rly	+4,05,681	+7,81,632
or A.D.C. Rly	+20,106	+1,59,921
Dec. B.K. Rly	+2,034	+14,204
C.B. Rly	+1,034	+842

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Jan. 1918 ..	21,300	2,24,097
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Jan. 1917	16,588	1,82,688
Increase or Decrease	+4,712	+41,409

Sbarad Suramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Jan. 1918 ..	2,900	28,549
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Jan. 1917	1,711	16,737
Increase or Decrease	+889	+6,812

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora to Pahur.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 4th Jan. 1918 ..	1,400	15 905
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 4th Jan. 1917 ..	..	..
Increase or Decrease.	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1918

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The market ruled dull and uninteresting with only a small trade reported in coal shares and jute mill shares were quiet but steady There was not the usual amount of speculative business passing. Kamarhattys industrial section was fairly well patronised, but with out any feature of special interest. The following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bokaro and Ramghur 30, Borrea 40 Gopalichuck 14/4, Jumoni 15/10, Kuardi 25/8.

Jute :—Auckland ord. 372, Barnagore ord 124, Belvedere ord. 545, Budge Budge ord. 523 Fort William ord. 319, 321, Hooghly ord. 96/8, Kamarhatty ord. 617, Kanknarrah ord. 561 and 570, Kelvin ord. 710. Lansdowne ord. 325 Lothian ord. 288, New Central ord. 788, North brook 54/8, Orient 42, Reliance ord. 85 Standard 515.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Brass 24/14, Buxa Timber Trading 16/12, British Burma Petroleum (London reg) 8/12, British Burma Petroleum Calcutta register 9, Assam Saw Mills 24/12, Anglo Oriental Steam 34/4 Chemical Industries 21/4, Crawford and Co. 13/8 Ganges Oil 24, Great Indian Phosphate 56, Howrah Oil 55, Kumardhubi Engineering 55/8 Orissa Cement 17, Premier Oil 17/12. Por Shipping 27/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74/8 to 74/12 and small lots a Rs. 74/14 to 75.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The rice market was brisk to-day although the millers were not eager to sell as the new crop paddy is coming in slowly. Offers of Rs. 332-8-0 have been refused in several quarters, the Food Stuff Commissioners minimum being Rs. 335. Sales of small mills quality old crop have taken place at Rs. 38. The quotations are—January Re. 325, small mills Rs. 34, three months Rs. 328, April Rs. 365 old rice Rs. 357-8-0. The Deputy Food Stuffs Commissioner notifies that shippers must indicate on shipping bills whether rice is old or new crop.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 8th.

		Total up-to-date Rs.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	..
Cash Certificates	,, 1,085-0	,, 7,82,641-8
Total ..	1,085-0	7,82,641-8

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Crosby Hall—Sprowle—New York, Nov. 16.

S. S. Lhasa—Dickinson—Karachi, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Mandala—Swanson—Karachi.

The following vessel obtain its port clearance yesterday :—

S. S. Dwarka—McArthur—Busreh, etc.

S. S. Crosby Hall :—The steamer Crosby Hall, 2,596 tons, Captain A. Sprowle, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she left on 16th November, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain E. G. M. Dickinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. D.McArthur, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 8th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Dates	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Hwabkun ..	1115	..	N F	N F..H S M K & Co
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	11-1-19	.. O S Kalaba
C & B	Golden Gate..	3016	N F	N F	..M & Co
D & E	Totomi Maru ..	6021	Japan	15-1-19	..N Y Kalaba
K	Tientsin ..	1276	.. N F	.. N F	..W A G & Co
M	Ixion ..	..	N F	N F	..H M S
N	City of Lincoln	8860	Liverpool	13-1-19	.. K Nixon Co
P	City of Manchester	8566	Karachi	N F.	K Nixon Co
HARBOUR WALL					
	Netravati ..	699	..Bhawnagar..	N F	..B S N Co
	Kaveri ..	553	.. N F	.. N F	..B S N Co
	Ponani ..	552	.. N F	.. N F	..B S N Co
	Indravati ..	549	N F	N F	..D R I M
	30 ton Crane	Shahjaha	1463	N F	F N .. T M & Co
	Satranji ..	547	N F	N F	..D R I M
	Oporto ..	460	Marmagoa	9-1-19	..B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Dara ..	N F	— N F	..	T & M Co
VICTORIA DOCK					
	100 ton Crane				
1	Celestes Maru	4267	Kobe..	10-1-19	..O S Kalaba
5	Kuweit ..	2393	Suez	N F ..	T Morrison & Co
9	Helsbin Maru..	2276	..Kobe	18-1-19..	N Y Kalaba
10	Schaula ..	3253	Liverpool	13-1-19..	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3 ..	2257	..	N F	..H S Shostary & Co
14	Dwacka ..	759	P. Gulf	10-1-19..	M & Co
16	Shushtar ..	1718	..	Suez	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK					
1	Varela ..	1982	N F	8-1-19	.. M M & Co
2	Hardinge ..	5434	N F	N F	..D R I M
3	Karadeniz ..	8359	N F	7-1-19	..O R I M
4	Colchak ..	2593	N F	N F	..D R I M
5	Varala ..	1899	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
6	Hoo hhook..	2097	N F	N F	..D R I M
8	Nagova ..	4250	London	11-1-19	..M M & Co
9	Pemahota ..	2215	Suez	13-1-19	..M M & Co
10	Palamcotta ..	2208	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
11	Mandala ..	5190	..	Karachi	8-1-19..M M & Co
12	Dunera ..	8402	..	N F	10-1-19 M M & Co
13	R Hordlik ..	1810	N F	N F	..D R I M
14	Kajang ..	1266	..N F	N F	..D R I M
15	Devanha ..	4585	.. N F	10-1-19	..M M & Co
17	Vita ..	4691	..	14-1-19	M M & Co
	Venus ..	2467	.. N F	—	7-1-19 ..D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Singu ..	1912	..Rangoon..	9-1-19..	8 Wallace & Co

*Probable date of departure.

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AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Paroshram Shridhar Apte.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

14-18—500-18—Payne and Co, Morarji Goculdas and Co a firm v The Asian Commercial Assurance Co. Ltd, Shamrao M and H.

Ins Ct No. 297-18—15-18—In Re Bhimji Jairaj an Ins—Payne and Co. Goculdas Dossa and Co a firm and ors v Bhimji Jayraj, Madhowji K and Ch.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

19-18—810-17—S A Tyabjee, Janabai v Sadoo Narayen, Khandwalla and Co (For a pauper).

23-18—447-18—Merwanji K and Co. Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Dr Dhunjibhai Naraudas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

C C 18-18—426-18—Mehta D and L, Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm v Thacker Hansraj Pushotam, Purshotamdas and Co.

24-18—In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Madh K and Ch, Gopalji Kuverji v Moorarji Jairam Narranji and anr. Ard H D and Co, Moti and D.

D S 11-18—609-18—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Mer K and Co.

25-18—181-17—Edg G W and Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne and Co.

S C 20-18—10-18—Judah and Solomon, Dhondu Sadashiv Kale v The Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Bank Ltd (in liquidation), M V Gokhale.

S C 22-18—1116-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhma Lalla and Co a firm v Bai Tarabai widow.

30-18—1036-17—Mans H M and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors. Jehangir and S, Little and Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D and Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Bhimji and Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji and Co.

34-18—M/3-18—Shroff and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

35-18—1264-18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy and Co, Edg G W and Co.

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co, Yamasheta Kousen Kaisa Ltd v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

8-18—Ins Act No. 149-17—In Re Khurshedji Wadia an insolvent—M B Chothia, Byramji Heerjibhoy Warden v Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

365-17—Pandia and Co, Aminabai widow v Jimabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

688-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm, Madh K and Ch.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1225-18—Madh K and Ch, Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Messrs Jagalbhai Dalpatbhai a firm, N C Dalal.

1465-18—Mer K and Co, Selim D Bassons v Mothumal Hotchand Akiya, Purnanand and Co.

136-18—Little and Co, The Sizing Materials Co Ltd v Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

499-17—M B Chothia, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Payne and Co, M B Chothia.

1347-17—Malvi M R and Co, Radhakison Ghanshamdas v Devsey Ramji, Shroff and Dinsha.

757-18—Pandia and Co, Jalimsingh Manoharsingh v Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and anr, Mulla and M.

546-17—Crawford B and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Mahomedally Abdulally Patheria, Mehta D and L.

1225-17—Payne and Co, Adamji Babooji v Amtoobai widow and ors, Mehta D and L, Bhimji and Co, Payne and Co.

584-18—Ard H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Valji Bhanji a firm.

966-17—Mulla M and M, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachu Varaya v Esufally Mahomedally Junagadwalla and ors, Captain and V, Hiraial Th and Co, Dastur and Co.

1092-16—Captain and V, Bai Kapurbai widow v Narotam Jutha and ors, N C Dalal.

1453-17—Ard H D and Co, Raichand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V, Malvi M R and Co.

562-17—Nanu H and Co, Balcrishna Vishnoo Vaigankar and anr v Shrikrishna Tatoba Samant and anr, Crawford B and Co.

550-18—Chitnis M and K, Aminabai widow v Mahomed Khan and ors, Dubash and Co.

1071-17—Edg G W and Co, Pumoolal Rowji v Rowji Nanchand and ors, Sabnis and G.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Palamji v Sanklibai widow.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1436-17—Daphtary F and D, Thakordas Rangildas v Gandhi Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

78-16—Mulla and M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v Kanji Jetha and ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 6-1-19.

1409-18—Bhimji and Co, Wissonji Thakersey Halai v Manecklal Choonilal Shroff, Dubash and Co, as part heard 6-12-18 For postponement.

1439-17—Jam R and D, Messrs Mangaldas Chimanlal and Co a firm v Jehangir Framji Joshi, Jehangir G and B.

1446-17—Rustomji and G, Mahadeo Devram v Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

1450-17—Purnanand and Co, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Sahebram Surajmal a firm and ors, Patell and Co.

1456-17—Khan L and M, Govind Laxman Gokhale v Harichand Manchharam, Hiralal and Co.

5-18—Motichand and D, Dada Haji Essak v Atmaram Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edg G W and Co.

8-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Gilman Forage v Messrs Jacob Heron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

18-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v Jainarayen Nagarmal, Cachha and Co.

33-18—Jamsedji R and D, Lalji Godoo a firm v Haji Rahimtulla Hassam, Mehta D and L.

34-18—Dubash and Co, Hormusji Dossabhai Patel v Harmukhrai Harmanlaksh, Manecklal and K.

35-18—Soonderdas and Co, Josraj Kesrimal a firm v Hunsraj Samanlal a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1299-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Purshotam alias Nathu Wishwanath Tonde.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1539-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Cawasji Framji v Messrs Madhowji and Nowroji a firm.

LONG CAUSES.

818-17—Ard H D and Co, Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim a firm v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co., Part Heard

1241-17—Matu J and M, Boga and Anwari a firm v Balakram Kachumal and Co a firm, Mehta D & L, that to be called on tell 15-11.19.

253-16—N C Dalal, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and anr v Bai Ayeshabai widow and ors, Jeh G and B, Jam R and D, Little and Co.

892-17—Tyabji D and Co, Parwatibai v Kuverbai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Mulla and M.

37-18—M B Chothia, Ismail Hassam Mosim Parvey and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa Mehta D and L.

39-18—M B Chothia, Mariambai and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa, Mehta D and L.

55-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Silman Forage v Jacob Haron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mansi Virdhar and anr, Ard H D and Co, Rustomji and G.

7-18—Unwalla P and P, Lala Darbarimal Juvalashi v Jeram Virjee, Surajmal and Co.

1386-17—Amin and D, Messrs Shanalal Lalobhai Banker and Bros a firm v Shah Gantamdas Talakchand.

PRINCESS MARY'S TOUR IN FRANCE.

Princess Mary's journey to France to see women and girl war workers was, says the "Daily Mail," her first independent tour over the sea, and the whole visit was a great success.

She thoroughly enjoyed every moment of it, said someone who saw her in France. Girl chauffeurs, a V.A.D., and a W.A.A.C., on alternate days took her through France and Belgium. It was the first time she had been driven by a girl, and she was very pleased with the way the cars were handled over sometimes very bad roads.

All the preparations throughout her tour were made by girls, and girls were her hostesses and entertainers. A bodyguard of 50 V.A.D.s, 50 nurses, 50 General Service V.A.D.s, and 50 W.A.A.C.s saw her off at Boulogne.

CHOLERA

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED !!

Try ! Try !! Try !!!

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WELL-KNOWN, RELIABLE, SURE

Specific for Cholera and Diarrhœa

OR

(Diarrhœa Drops)

which is an unfailing, cheap, vegetable preparation that invariably succeeds in curing

CHOLERA

in all its stages: Dharrhœa, simple, acute or chronic, strong attacks of **Vomiting and Colics.**

PRICE:—**Per Phial, Ans. 6 & Ans. 12.**

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OUT OF THOUSANDS OF

TESTIMONIALS

A FEW ONLY ARE GIVEN BELOW

1. Dayaram M., Esqr., Secretary to th Municipality of Ahmedabad, says, "Motiwala's Vegetable Diarrhœa Drops (or Specific for Cholera and Diarrhœa) were tried by me on some **Cholera patients** at the time of the last epidemic in this City and **were found very efficacious.....**"

2. Extract from the Report of Dr. K. B. Shroff, Sanitary Supt., dated 20th August, 1893. on the last Cholera Epidemic in the Surat City, as furnished by the Surat Municipality: "(c) **Motiwala's Cholera and Diarrhœa Drops**—5 dozen small phials were sent gratis by Mr. D. B. Motiwala of Bombay for free distribution. These were given to all those who asked me for it during my morning and evening rounds. I observed that several people who had once been supplied, applied again and again and on inquiry I ascertained that **it was found efficacious** in checking Diarrhœa. I believe it cured 40 or 50 people of Diarrhœa. I had an occasion to use this medicine in 5 or 6 cases of **Diarrhœa with** success. I tried it also in 2 or 3 cases of genuine **Cholera** where the symptoms were well marked and **where it proved equally efficacious.**'

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE

CONDUCT OF KANKHAL LEADERS.

MAGISTRATE FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 7.

Mr. Gangaprasad, Sub-divisional Magistrate, was further cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton. He said he did not mention the fact of the Circle Inspector telling him that one thousand Mahomedans had assembled at some village. That conversation was a fact and he had not invented it. He had not mentioned this in his report. He mentioned to Mr. Wallach, Counsel for the Crown, when he saw the latter in connection with his evidence on or about November 18th. The order of the District Magistrate, prohibiting sacrifice, was a permissive one and was to be used at the witness' discretion. The local Hindu leaders of Katarpur came at once on being sent for but they did not speak to them. The Circle Inspector told that Sheodilal Singh's horse had come to Katarpur the day before with some Kankhal Mahant. That was all the Circle Inspector said to the witness and the witness thought that they were sufficient reasons for sending for him. The witness saw Sheodilal the same day and he did not communicate his suspicions. The witness did not believe that Sheodilal had encouraged the rioters. The witness left Roorkee on 27th September and he was transferred to Saharanpur. He did not know when Sheodilal was arrested. The witness knew on 22nd September that Sheodilal's conduct was under enquiry. The District Magistrate told the witness on 22nd September that some allegations had been made against the Municipal Secretary. The witness was told by the Municipal Secretary that he got information that the people were collected at the Daksh temple and were going to Katarpur. The Secretary told him that he had seen a crowd at Hotimasalla or the Daksh temple. The Secretary told him that he asked leaders to follow the crowd and bring back. The Secretary came home that night and went back to Katarpur where he got Sheedilal to send a telegram to the Superintendent of Police. The Secretary told the witness about a rumour started on the night of the 17th about Mahomedans taking fresh cows to Katarpur. The Secretary told the witness that he had heard that three men had come on the morning of the 18th and were exciting the Hindus on receipt of a telegram from Katarpur Hindus. The witness saw a Hindu crowd armed with lathis at Katarpur but he saw no Mahomedan crowd. About 5 or 10 minutes after the promulgation of the order prohibiting Kurbani two Kankhal leaders came and the witness was told that others were coming. Baram Das mahant was one of them. The witness had no recollection of the other. The witness translated the cry Hindu "maregaya." Hindus being beaten, and not killed. He did not see any large crowds pass running past the Chanpal. The Kankhal leaders did not follow the witness. The Kankhal leaders went away on hearing the city towards the tamarind tree and well. They had no lathis and other men whom the witness saw on the Chanpal had also no lathis. Before the leaders went away they did not ask the witness and the Police to come and see what had happened. The witness would swear that he did not fall asleep when he was on the *charpoy* and that he was aroused by Mesullah's gentle touch. Among the groups who committed assault on Mahomedans the witness did not see anyone of the Kankhal leaders.

MOVEMENTS INSIDE VILLAGE.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Norton about his movements inside the village while the riot was going on. The witness was at the south-western portion of the village when he finally returned to the Chanpal leaders. When the witness met them they were going toward the south. More than four impressed on the witness as leaders. Their names were not given to the witness then and there by the Circle Inspector. The witness addressed Mahant Barambas in particular. The crowd was a separate group of about four hundred. The crowd was not shouting. The witness did not recognise any member of the crowd excepting the four leaders. The witness could not say that the crowd which was behind the leaders when they came again to him was the same crowd which had followed them on the first occasion when the witness met the leaders. The witness did not fix a particular place where the injured persons would be removed. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Sub-Inspector Darbara Singh was called in to correct the typewritten transcript of his evidence before it was sent to press. He made certain verbal corrections but none of any importance.

Mr. Gangaprasad further cross examined by Mr. Norton said nobody said on the 18th that if compromise was not effected it was the fault of the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector. Masiullah spoke to the witness in Urdu when he spoke to him about hearing the conversation at the Secretary's house. Masiullah said the Urdu word "Suna" which would be translated as heard and not overheard. There is no exact Urdu equivalent of the word overheard. Kalyan Singh saw the District Magistrate on the evening of the 19th at Mayapur in the witness' presence. The District Magistrate recalled an order cancelling the arms license of Kalyan Singh. All arms license of the Hardwar Hindus had been cancelled on the morning of 19th. That order was modified in writing in favour of the Secretary. The witness remembered that the words used by Dr. Puranprasad was that he was Hon. Secretary to the Seva Samiti. He was quite sure that the words used were not Seva Semiti, i.e., for sake of service. The witness had not seen the Kankhal leaders do any thing in the way of instigation. When the witness saw the third crowd the riot had ceased. The crowd on being told by the Mahant Baramdas to go away did go away. The witness inferred that the second and third crowd was the same crowd as was headed by the same leaders. The leaders ought to have dispersed the second and third crowds as well as the first. They did not do so. The witness used the expression that the leaders pretended to disperse that crowd. The leaders of the third crowd asked the witness whether they could go away and they were told that they must go away. The witness did not speak to the leaders of the second crowd. In the conversation with Mr. Wallach he mentioned this matter of the leaders. Neither the Secretary nor Sheodilal Singh gave the witness information of the advancing crowd of the Mahomedans with the cry of "Haidar." That crowd came about seven in the evening. The Secretary and Sheodilal were with the witness at that time and returned with him to Kankhal via Jwalapur.

APPROVER SATYAKAMA.

The witness had no independent recollection that approver Satyakama, was one of the crowd who advanced towards the witness. He identified the approver in the Police camp. He had been told that he was wanted to see if he could identify the approver. The witness remembered the approver as having come and said good morning to him and having some conversation with him in English for a minute or so at Katarpur. Mr. Goam had given the approver's name and told the witness that he was a sadhu and a Bengali. Among eight and ten who stood in a line with the approver when the witness identified him there was no other Bengali. The others looked like men of this locality. Nobody else was wearing a topa as the approver was wearing. The witness was unable to identify any one out of the isolated crowds which the witness saw attacking the Mahomedans. The witness saw a man standing on a thatch and pulling it down with a bamboo and he was saying that it was a Hindu house and it should be saved. It was not the time that Rao Chandkhan wanted to take away corpses and the witness would not allow him. Whatever the witness' omissions were they were not due to any desire to take sides with the Hindus. Mohamed Umar a constable, told the witness on way to Jwalapur that he had been seized by the Hindus and let go on pretending that he was a Brahmin. The witness was a member of the Arya Samaj and was a devout follower of its doctrines. The Arya Samaj forbids the killing of the cows but not for the same reasons as the orthodox Hindus. The Arya Samaj forbids the sacrifice of the cows on economic grounds and not because the cow was a sacred animal. The Arya Samajists have no temples and are forbidden to take beef or any other kind of meat. They have no idols. They blow no sankhs. At this stage the Court rose for the day.

RANGOON NAVJOTE CASE.

APPEAL FILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

Appeal has been filed in the Parsi Navjot case against the decision of Mr. Justice Young dismissing the suit for an injunction to restrain the girl Bella from entering the fire temple. The grounds of the appeal are mainly that the judge erred in his findings, especially, that he could not adjudicate upon the right of exclusive worship claimed by the appellant in the absence of the trustee on the record. The trustee, it is alleged, was throughout hostile to the appellants. The judge is said to have failed to consider that there was ample evidence to establish that the Zorastrian religion had for centuries ceased to be a missionary religion and that when the trust came into existence it was in no sense a missionary religion. Also that he erred in holding that Sarsbhnum was not necessary for comments. The girl Bella is alleged to be a non-Parsi, the daughter of a Goanese Christian.

V. P. SYSTEM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

MADRAS CHAMBER AGAINST INTRODUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce it was resolved among other things, to support the view of the Madras Trades Association regarding the introduction of V.P. system between England and India and advise the Government that the Chamber is not in favour of th adoption of the system.

WHERE ARE THOSE STICKS ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Pawri one of the prominent *stewarts* in the Town Hall Meeting of the 11th December last had taken away our sticks. In the presence of Mr. H. P. Modi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanjee Dwarkadas, Chhaganlal Nanavati, Dr. Pawri of Cricket fame took away our sticks with an express understanding to return them that day, the moment we took our seats in the Town Hall the early morning. Afterwards I personally saw and asked Dr. Pawri in the Parsee Gymkhana to return my stick. He says he returned my stick to one of our Hindu friends who was sitting by my side. I enquired but found that none of them have received my stick from Dr. Pawri. Either he ought to have returned it to me when I came to reclaim it personally or handed it over to the Police. But he has done neither. My stick was a fine Malacca cane with silver handle worth about five rupees. Messrs. Jamnadas, Kanji Dwarkadas, Chhaganlal Nanavati, Narhari Joshi, and last and not the least Mr. H. P. Mody, Bar-at-Law, know how our sticks were taken away with assurances to return. Though the stick may be a trifle, the principle at stake is worth consideration.—Yours, etc.,

APABHAI C. AMIN.

Madhavashram, Girgaum,

Bombay, 7th January, 1919.

SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

THREE MONTHS FOR MOLESTING A GIRL.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Wednesday, in the case in which Sub-Inspector Mehta of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Police charged one Edward Gonsalves, an East Indian, aged 27, with outraging the modesty of a Parsi girl named Khorshed, aged 17, a resident of Bandra.

Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that, the complainant with her three sisters and parents, was seated on a bench at the Charni Road Railway Station, at about 10 on the night of the 4th instant, waiting for a down train for Bandra. The complainant was seated at one end of the bench near the entrance to the platform, with her mother next to her. Her sisters and father were also seated on the same bench. The accused, who is employed by a Bori's firm as their manager, came through the gate and just while passing the bench gave a push to the complainant on her left arm. Upon this the girl drew the attention of her mother, pointing out the accused. The parents of the girl consoled her by saying that the accused might have done that accidentally. After the push the accused went a little further up towards the lavatory, and returned in about 5 minutes. While passing the bench the accused it is alleged attempted to molest her again. The parents saw this, and the father ran after the accused and caught him on the steps of the overhead bridge. Thereupon the accused assaulted him by giving him blows on his face and declined to give his name when the latter asked him to do so. Meanwhile a Parsi gentleman came up and, interfering, said he would settle the matter, and took the accused aside. Soon an up-train from Grant Road side came up the Charni Road Station, and the accused ran away and jumped into it through a window. A policeman, who had seen this, also jumped into the train, and arrested the accused at Marine Lines Station, from where he was brought to the Grant Road Station. Here after great difficulty, the accused was made to give out his name.

The accused made a statement in which he denied the charge, and said that he was in a hurry to catch an up-train to Church Gate Station, when complainant's father and another Parsi came from behind, caught him by the collar, assaulted him, and dragged him down the staircase (bridge). He declined to give his name, as he had done nothing. Meanwhile another Parsi came up, and taking him to the end of the platform, advised him to jump into the train which just then steamed in. He accompanied a policeman, who followed him to the Marine Lines Station and back to Grant Road. At the Grant Road Station, the complainant's father accompanied by the police, came up and asked him to give his name as a gentleman. This he did, but he denied having touched the complainant either intentionally or accidentally.

Mr. Saher prayed to his Worship to give the accused option of fine if convicted.

The Magistrate, convicted the accused, and in sentencing him said that the accused deserved to be sent to jail. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

The following students from the above Institution of Mr. Gopaldas Laldas, have been declared successful in the National Union of Teachers and London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held in April last:—

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS EXAM.

ADVANCED BOOK-KEEPING.

Mr. Francis Elias J. Antao, 1st Class; Mr. Prahbhashankar Janunadas Bhatt, 2nd Class; Mr. Jugatrai Gulabrai Rindani, 2nd Class; Mr. Vinayak Gangadhar Ambikar, 2nd Class; Mr. Munchershaw Byramjee Taraporwala, 2nd Class; Mr. Revashankar Dayashankar Punjani, 2nd Class; Mr. Mahadeo Sadashiv Nadkarni, 2nd Class; Mr. Abdul Karim Sheikh Omer Sadan, 2nd Class; Mr. Chhotabhai Jhaverbhai Patel, 2nd Class; Mr. Gangadas Laxmidas Parekh, 2nd Class; Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rege, 2nd Class; Mr. Chunilal Kashibhai Patel, 2nd Class; Mr. Ramchandra Dattatraya Tambe, 2nd Class; Mr. Nanubhai Khandubhai Desai, 2nd Class; Mr. Govindji Tribhowandas Bakhai, Intermediate.

SHORTHAND SPEED.

Mr. Ganesh Janardhan Kothe, 1st Class "With Distinction"; Mr. Francis Anthony Cutinho, 2nd Class; Mr. Jamnadas Girdhardas Kapadia, 2nd Class.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Cawasji Hormusji Paymaster, Mr. Vinayak Gangadhar Ambikar, Mr. Maneckshaw Nusservanji Maloo, Mr. Haridas Laxmidas Thaker, Mr. Francis Elias D. J. Antao, Mr. Revashhankar . Dayashankar Punjani, Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rege, Mr. Munchershaw Byramjee Taraporwala, Mr. Jamnadas Girdhardas Kapadia, Mr. Valentine Viegas, Mr. Ramchandra Dattatraya Tambe, Mr. Nanubhai Khandubhai Desai.

JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPING.

Mr. Jugdamba Prasad Tiwari, Mr. Shivshankar Vithaba Vaiwoode.

The result of the Book-keeping Examination is about 60 per cent. Since the establishment of this Institution (in the course of twenty-one years) about more than nine thousand students have taken the advantage for which the Institution is proud. Mr. Rattansha Shapurji Bharucha, the Lecturer of the Book-keeping and Accountancy class of this Institution, has opened the Higher Accountancy class in the same Institution and in the Higher Accountancy (Corporation of Accountancy) Examination held in July last, Mr. Kalyandas Tribhovandas Mashruwala in the Final and Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Karkaria in Intermediate were successful.

At the opium sale in Calcutta, on Tuesday, three hundred chests of Benares opium, offered for sale fetched Rs. 11,48,725, the average price per chest being Rs. 3,829.

MISSIONARY DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED APOLOGISES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case yesterday, in which Mrs. Grace Louis, late of the Bombay Bible School of Mazagon, charged the Rev. G. W. Park of the Methodist Episcopalian Gujerati Congregation, with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, bar-at-law, with Mr. Nanabhai F. Mama, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The charges against the accused were that on the 9th July last, at a meeting of the Financial Committee that was held in Bowen Church at Apollo Bunder, the accused used defamatory words to the effect that the complainant was of a bad character, that he also, on the same day, defamed her by making a statement that she was visiting one Captain Hilton, in the house of Mr. Ward at Mahaluxmi.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both these charges.

After some discussion between counsels on either side, a settlement was arrived at between the parties on the undermentioned terms:—

"The accused expresses regret for having used the words imputed to him in the charges and says that he makes no allegation whatever against the complainant's character without reservation."

His Worship thereupon marked the case as compounded and the accused was acquitted.

Addressing the complainant, the Magistrate said that she had entirely cleared her character, and that there was no imputation whatever against her.

PREMIER'S "TORY MOB."

UNIONIST FORECAST OF NEW HOUSE.

Lord Northcliffe's "Weekly Dispatch," in its "Secret History of the Week," published the following remarkable forecast of the new House of Commons in mail week:—

A vast, unassimilated Torycollection of minds dominates the Assembly, dwarfing the leaven of Liberal Coalitionists, Asquithians, Labourites, and Irish.

The old familiar type of Tory predominates, but there is no homogeneity. It is not a party, but a collection of Tories thinking, not in a school, but in cliques. What Chief Whip is going to pretend to exact obedience from such a heterogeneous mass, much of which, it is to be feared, only does lip-service to the gospel of social reform?

A start with Parliament is made in January. There is the usual debate on the King's Speech; then Votes on Account, a protracted business; then Easter; then the Budget—days and days of talk,—and all the time a virulent Opposition asking when the Housing and Health Reform Bills are going to be produced.

A solid, compact following behind the Premier need not fear such criticism. Everything in the way of the reform legislation being quickly swept away, the real business of reconstruction could be entered upon. But your abnormally swollen Tory phalanx has to be reckoned with. All the old prejudices, all the old fear of change operating in the background, all the old insistence on individual interpretations of reform proposals! That is the moment when Mr. Lloyd George may wish he had had the courage to go to the country with a Government composed of men chosen not because of their party influence but because of their fitness to be the legislative instruments of the new era, and had asked the country to give him and his Government its confidence.

As it is, he will be dependent in the main on a Tory mob whose sincerity with his reform programme is too newly born to be genuine, and, like a man fighting a duel with one hand tied behind his back, his blows for victory will lack force.

"TORY CAUCUS MANAGER'S" TOO GREAT SUCCESS.

The political correspondent of the same journal, in the course of his notes, says:—

While the Tory caucus manager has proved himself an adept in stocking the Parliamentary larder, his achievement must be rather a source of embarrassment to the Coalition. A few more Liberal Coalition candidates and a few less Tory timeservers would have given the promise of a better-balanced House of Commons.

As it is, the temptation is to regard the election chiefly in the light of a personal triumph for Sir George Younger, whose cleverness, as a Liberal Coalitionist ruefully remarked yesterday, befitted a more deserving cause.

In its leader, which is headed "Social Reform: By kind permission of Sir George Younger," the "Weekly Dispatch" says:—

The determining factor will be a bulky Tory cohort in Which Mr. Walter Long's land-owning friends will be prominently represented, those converts of two years' standing who visualise land reform in village committees and beekeeping.

Who would care to build high hopes on the suspiciously sudden accession of progressive tendencies in the breasts of the motley assembly which Sir George Younger has brought together as sponsors of the millennium?—Sir George Younger, the great Tory wirepuller, who has thrown his lasso over Mr. Lloyd George and got him securely by the neck. Surely the conversion of the "Youngerites" is too rapid to be deeply rooted.

Even with such unpromising material as the Younger crowd, the Premier may make good. It is possible, but we know many who fear to the contrary. Yet what a chance lay to his hand had he only taken it!—*had he only had the courage to have made himself independent of Sir George Younger.*

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Kanara Sarasvat Association "At Home" to Captain Ubhaya, at 5 p.m.

Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore and Japan per S.S. Celebes Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. Kofuku Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Classical Association: Mr. H. Macnaughten's paper on "Commerce in the Classics", Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Charber, Muscat, Henjam, Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Gwadar and Dubai will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 9-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

English Mail due 8 a.m

Indian Mathematical Society, Second Conference, University Convocation Hall 11 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 12.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

MONDAY, JAN. 13.

Mails for Seychelles East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Indian Mathematical Society's Conference, Elphinstone College, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	19 6	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	18
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 58

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 40
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA,

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Marv Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.)

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Members of the Association will meet Captain N. R. Ubhaya, I.M.S., in the Association Hall to-day, between 5 and 7 p.m. to welcome him back from Asiatic Turkey.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to elect delegates for the 2nd convention. to be held in Bombay on the 18th and 19th instant.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on:—"Goldsmiths trade and its experience" will be delivered by Mr. Hari Keseo Gokhale at the Deccan Merchants Associations Hall, Girgaon Back Road on Sunday the 12th January, 1919 at 9 a.m. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

"The Managing Committee has at last succeeded in securing a Hall for the members. It is situated at Chowpatty in Mr. Osman Jamal's Building near Vyhelli Reeturent. All the activities of the Union will take place in this Hall from the 12th of this month unless otherwise notified.

CATHOLIC BOYS' SPORTING UNION.

The Catholic Boys' Sporting Union held a New Year's Dance on Friday the 3rd instant, in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall The proceeds of the dance amounted to Rs. 300 and will be forwarded to the executive committee of the Exhibition of Art Needle and Fancy Work.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MILL-HANDS.

On the 6th instant two free night schools for the workmen of the Tata and Standard Mills were opened under the auspices of the Tata Son's Workmen's Institute, started by the Social Service League in the premises of Bhoiwada Municipal Girls' School, Parel, and Gangaram Saibu's Chawl Parbhadevi Road, respectively.

BENGAL HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE-ESSAY SCHEME.

The above Association will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best paper on the "Milk Problem in India with practical suggestions for its solution on the lines adopted in other countries." The assays are to be written in English on one side of the paper and should reach the Hony. Secretary, 218, Punchanantola Road, Howrah, on or before the 31st March, 1919.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. VINCENT'S RESIGNATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent in which he said: "I have the honour to state that I am proceeding on 9 months' leave on or about the 18th January, 1919, and to request you therefore to place my resignation as a Corporator before the Municipal Corporation and as a member of the Standing Committee before that board."

The Chairman said he had learnt with regret that their esteemed colleague Mr. Vincent had resigned his seat. He was expressing their sentiments when he said that they would greatly miss Mr. Vincent's services. Mr. Vincent had always given them valuable help in their deliberations by his sound and independent advice. He (the speaker) hoped that Mr. Vincent would have a pleasant time at home, and that he would return to Bombay in excellent health and fresh vigour to carry on his enormous duties. He moved that Mr. Vincent's resignation be accepted and that the Committee's high appreciation of his valuable services as a member of the Committee be placed on record (applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. TIMETABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice from the placards posted on the Railway stations that there would be change in the time-table on and from the 13th instant. The time-table has been changed several times before this, but no substantial change has been made excepting that a train is made to run five minutes early or five minutes late. Sometimes the interval between Borivli and Virar is very little and sometimes for hours together there are no trains to either of these places. So also I find that some trains (particularly Virar locals) are overcrowded and some are quite empty. It is really very hard and tiresome for a man to spend two hours and fifteen minutes in the train to travel from Colaba to Virar. Businessmen and professional men would never like to waste their valuable time sitting idly every day in the train and that is the reason why people do not like to live in suburbs.

Now since Bombay is affected with all sorts of epidemics, it is for the Railway to give facilities to the travelling public who have to attend to their business, induce them to live in suburbs, whereby the population of Bombay would be less, and the Company's income also would be increased and there would be no danger to public health.

To make the traffic quick and easy I would suggest the following and if my suggestion is late this time, attention may be paid to it next time when the change is to be made in the time-table.

As a rule, and in this way public would at once know what stations every train that runs would touch, the following arrangement should be made:—

VIRAR.—Colaba to Grant Road, Dadar, Bandra, Andheri and all stations.

BORIVLI.—Colaba to Grant Road, Dadar, Bandra and all stations.

ANDHERI.—Colaba to Grant Road, Dadar, Bandra and all stations.

Five minutes after every Virar, Borivli and Andheri trains, there should be Bandra locals touching all the stations. The motor service and Grant Road locals should be discontinued.—Yours, etc.,

K. A. D.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

SECOND STUDENTS CONVENTION.

The Second Convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, is to be held on the 18th and 19th of January, 1919 in Bombay. Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Bar.-at-Law, will preside. Forms for delegates and R. C. Membership are available between the hours 8 to 9-30 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m., daily at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

The following Gentlemen have subscribed to the fund:—

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Rs. 151; Mr. Oomer Sobani. Rs. 50; Mr. L. R. Tairsee. Rs. 25; Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Rs. 10; Mr. Subedar, Rs. 5.; Mr. D. J. M. Rs. 5; Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 10; Mr. R. G. Munsiff. Rs. 10; Mr. P. B. Shingne, Rs. 20; and Mr. B G. Horniman, Rs. 50.

The following gentlemen have become members of the R. C. as non-students paying Rs. 5 each:—Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Mr. R. N. Kothare. Mr. K. A. Joshi, Mr. B. G. Desai, and Mr. T. A. Kulkarni.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The market for jute mill shares ruled dull and in the absence of buyers a slightly easier feeling prevailed. New Centrals, Kamarhattys and Kanknarrahs were all quoted lower while Orient maintained their position at Rs. 42 prem. Coal shares were again neglected a very small turnover being reported. In the miscellaneous section Crawford and Co., changed hands at Rs. 15-4, Indian Standard Wagons ordinary shares up to Rs. 2-8. premium and Zenith Engineering at Rs. 11-4. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal.—Bokaro and Ramgurh 30-4, Borrea 40-4 Equitable 49 8, Enfield 11-12, Ghusick 22-10, and Pandeveswar, 12-8.

Jute.—Albion (ord.) 510 (small lot) 482, Belvedere (ord) 530, Budge Budge 525, Delta (ord.) 500. Empire (ord.) 55, Fort Gloster (ord) 658, Fort William (ord) 315, Gourepore (ord.) 825 s. 1,. Gondalpara (ord.) 1,106 S. L. Howrah (ord.) 33-8, Hooghly (ord.) 95.8, Kamarhatty (ord.) 613, Kanknarrah (ord.) 572 s.l. Kelvin (ord) 716 s.l., Kinnison (ord) 750, Lawrence (ord.) 518 S. I., Naihati (ord.) 604 s.l. National (ord) 403 s.l. New Central (ord.) 775, Northbrook (ord.) 54, Orient 43 p., Reliance (ord.) 35-4, Standard (ord.) 523 s.l. 510 and Waverley 12.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (ord) 301-8 c. d., Bank of Bengal 1,617-8, Bengal Lead 15-4. British Burma Petroleum 8.8. Buxar Timber Trading 17. Crawford and Co., 14-4. Ganges Oil 34. Kumardhubi Engineering 55.8. Sara Serajgung Railway 81. Standard Wagon (ord.) 3 8 prem. Steel Products 10. Teluk Anson Rubber 12. 40. Zenith Engineering 11-4.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-8, to Rs. 74.12, and small lots were done at Rs. 74.14 to Rs. 75-2.

Erratum. Yesterday's quotation for Ganges Oil shares should have read Rs. 33-12 34. Rs. 34.

MAHALAKSHMI TIMINGS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This question of Timings I shall deal with in two parts Timings as recorded by the Official Timekeeper and Performances by Timing. Under the first heading I wish to point out that no matter how careful the Timekeeper may be "To err is human" and incorrect timing is the outcome.

Consider for a moment the great care with which the Timekeeper has to watch the start and this is no easy matter when the start is delayed and then to stop his watch as the winner reaches the post. To make absolutely correct timings it is imperative that the Timekeeper is in the very best of health with a clear eye and his whole attention concentrated on his duties with no interest in the running of any horse. From my personal experiences in Poona where a friend and I were immediately behind the winning post on more than one occasion took independent timings that agreed but differed from the official

I don't suggest that our timings were correct and those of the Official Timekeeper wrong, but I have little hesitation in saying that absolutely correct timings through human agency are not reliable. I would suggest that the W. I. T. C. take up this point, establish an electric clock as in Calcutta and leave the public no grounds for complaint, incidentally also dispensing with an extra official as the judge would stop the recorder as the winner reached the post.

The accurate timing in the first instance bears an important part in what I wish to say regarding the timings of races.

In most contests a certain standard of efficiency is required before a candidate is considered to have passed or merited a reward. Not so in horse racing where the most glaring cases of inconsistency exist.

I will demonstrate my point by reference to certain incidents in this year's running in Bombay.

The 2nd Division—Arab Ponies ran 5 furlongs in the first race of the season in 1 min. 9 2/5 secs. and 6 furlongs 41 yards in 1 min. 25 3/5 secs. (8th race of season). The newly landed lot in the 22nd race of the season covered 5 furlongs in 1 min. 9 secs. but took 1 min. 28 1/5 secs. to cover 6 furlongs 41 yards showing a falling off of 2 3/5 secs, over the longer journey, though their record for 5 furlongs is 2/5 secs. better than the performance of the 2nd Division.

Again Black Kite when carrying 8-9 does 6 furlongs 41 yards in 1 min. 15 4/5 secs. and with 9-2 the same distance in 1-16, but with 7-11 is beaten by a neck in 1 min. 15 4/5 secs.

My contention is that for each class and each distance a standard of excellence ought to be insisted on and unless this is reached the stakes should be forfeited.

I know there is a section of the public and owners and trainers as well who talk of class but this is sheer nonsense.

If an animal with a heavier impost is able to cut out a certain timing for a particular distance any amount of talk cannot convince me that with sometimes a stone less the same timing cannot be repeated.

Then there is the excuse that a race is a slow run race. This again is all twaddle and one of the stock excuses of the ignorant.

If a race is not run as it should be the Jockey deserves a reprimand, for if he knew his job he would take every advantage of his weight and not reduce the work of the handicapper to an absurdity.

Before closing I would appeal to the sporting public to accept the invitation Mr. Reynolds has made through your columns to explain the Bellicose incident by a demonstration on Friday at 5 p.m. Perhaps in our numbers we may be able to induce Mr. Reynolds to have the stands on both sides of the 5 furlong winning post so fixed that the public would be in a position to judge a finish quite as well as any official and later to change the other winning post to a spot that would give greater satisfaction to a still larger section of Mahalakshmiites.

Whether or not the explanation is satisfactory it is the Club's duty to meet the Public, who pay for the game, whenever their demand is reasonable and I feel that if this question of the removal of the present winning post were given the consideration it deserves the public would feel that the Club has its interests at heart.—Yours, etc.

GRUMPY.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

CONTROL OF PASSAGES.

COMMITTEE TO HELP THE CONTROLLER

A Press Note issued yesterday states that the following Committee has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to assist the Controller of Passages in the classification and allotment of applications for passages to Europe from persons residing within the Presidency of Bombay:—

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., Major C. W. Farquharson, Mr. A. H. Froom, and Mr. H. E. Bryning, with Mr. S. H. Covernton I.C.S., as Secretary.

In the event of Mr. A. H. Froom being unable to act in any case, either Mr. N. F. Paton or Sir Thomas Birkett, Kt., will serve on the Committee in his place. In the event of Mr. H. E. Bryning being unable to act in any case, either Mr. S. H. Bailey or Mr. E. W. Ford will serve in his place.

FOR SUPPRESSION OF "NEW INDIA"!

BURMA CHAMBER DECLINES MADRAS CHAMBER'S REQUEST.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have declined the request of the Madras Chamber to represent to the Government of India about the suppression of "New India" and the prosecution of its conductors' seditious writing on the ground that it more directly concerns Madras.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

	Rs.
Through Mr. B. G. Lele	12
From Mr. Haroon Hassum	10
Through the Secretary, Matunga Residents Association	50
From a "Surti Dhed"	1
From Mr. S. R. Pleader	1
From Mr. Shrinivas M. Pleader	1
Through Home Rule League	109
Through Mr. Naranjee Purshottam	10
Through Mr. Movjee Govjee	10
V. V. Kirtane	1
P. R. Dandekar	2
A Goanese	1
Dayaram Hasrajani: Sindhi Sympathiser	1
P. B. Acharya "Friends"	6
"True Lover of Money"	5

OFF-SHOOT OF CHAMPARAN ENQUIRY.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

At the High Court to-day, before Justice Rankin, an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit instituted by Donald James Reid against Williams Irwin for the issue of a commission to examine the Hon. Mr. F. C. Sly and Mr. G. Rainy.

Both the plaintiff and defendants are Indigo planters of Behar. In June, 1917, the Behar Government appointed a committee known as the Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Commission to enquire into the relation between the landlords and tenants in the Champaran district. Mr. Sly was President and Mr. Rainy was a member of that Committee. Mr. Sly invited defendant and other planters to meet the Committee with a view to an amicable settlement as to the reduction of "Sharebeshi." They attended the meeting and the Committee published its report in the "Government Gazette." After that the plaintiff alleged Mr. Irwin, caused letters to be printed in the Calcutta papers, making allegation of fraud and dishonesty against the plaintiff. Mr. Reid alleged that as a result of these statements in the Press he had been greatly injured in his credit and reputation and he instituted the suit to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages from Irwin for making that alleged false and malicious statement. The present application was to examine the Commissioners, Messrs. Sly and Rainy, who were material witnesses in the case and both of whom were now in Calcutta as members of the Reform Committee. His Lordship ordered both witnesses to be examined.

Decision will be arrived at on Saturday next

BRITISH IN MESPOT.

TIME RIPE FOR FULLFILLING PROMISE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Speaking at a gathering of prominent citizens, local Shaiks and political officers at Ashar on December 19th, the Civil Commissioner, Mesopotamia, said that time had come for the British Government to fulfil the promise that they had entered the country for the benefit of the inhabitants and to free them from oppression. He continued, "We have resolved upon the restoration of your prosperity. Be certain that the Turks will not return to your country. Trust that the new Government will be established under that code of law to which you have been accustomed."

WANTED TELEPHONE IN SHARE BAZAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is well known that The Bombay Native Brokers Stocks Exchange provides very little facility to the public patronizing this Exchange. One of the greatest drawback is that there is not a single telephone, either a public one—or one belonging to the Exchange. It is surprising why the members of this Exchange have not stirred themselves in this matter so long. Those who have the management, seem to have no sympathy with the public visiting the Exchange for business. It is therefore futile to appeal to them.

I would however venture—through the hospitality of your well known paper—to draw the attention of the energetic Manager of The Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., to have only two telephones—to start with—for the public in a convenient place they can get in the Stock Exchange, and to charge *only one anna* for each call instead of the usual charge of two annas. Considering the difficulties the brokers, who have no telephone of their own, and the general public, doing business at the Exchange, have to contend with in the absence of any telephonic facility, free use will be made of the telephones so fixed up at the Exchange. It will not only amply repay the Telephone Company any slight expenses they may have to incur, but there will be further inducement to them to fix up more instruments, when they find money coming in more rapidly than any of their public telephone centres.

I hope some more brokers, as well as members of the investing public will come forward and support my above suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

INVESTOR.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Mr. P. P. Gimwala, Barrister, a native of the Bombay Presidency, has been elected Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Delhi on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Alexandra Docks on Wednesday morning on the occasion of the return of Kut Prisoners. There was a Dinner Party at Government House in the evening.

The Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to Sind next month arriving in Karachi on the morning of the 7th.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore arrived at Madras on Wednesday morning by Calcutta Mail and is staying at Adyar. He is expected at Bangalore on the morning of the 10th instant.

Sir Reginald Craddock, left Rangoon for Delhi on January 7th.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, accompanied by Miss Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Slocock and Captain Champion, Personal Assistant, visited the Tata Iron and Steel works at Jamshedpur on Monday. After spending the day inspecting the works and the town they left on Tuesday morning for Calcutta.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, will probably take nine months' leave this summer. Dr. Spooner will officiate.

CONGRESS SECRETARYSHIP.

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY EXPLAINS HIS RESIGNATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer writing to the press with regard to his resignation of the Congress Secretaryship, after stating that his loyalty to the Congress as organization is as firm as ever, refers to the fundamental difference of opinion between one party and those who were in majority in the Delhi Congress programme regarding the Reform Scheme, the passing of vote of censure on the British Congress Committee, election of Mr. Tilak as representative to the Peace Conference, and regarding the nature of the Congress Deputation to England; and says: "In these circumstances it was not petulance, but feeling that the executive of body pledged by the majority to specific conduct must be in sympathy with the trend of its ideas, that left me no option but to tender my resignation of General Secretaryship."

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED IN SATARA.

A Government Training School for primary school teachers was opened at Satara on Monday last, by Dr. F. X. De Souza, District Judge, Satara. Mr. K. S. Vakil, Inspector of Training Schools, Bombay Presidency, explained to the meeting in outline the scheme for the training of primary school teachers which Government had recently approved and which was to-day inaugurated. The scheme contemplated the opening of new training schools, one in each district of the Presidency, in the course of four years each school turning act 50 trained teachers every year. The output of trained teachers which was at present only about 1,000 would thus be increased by 1,250; and with these 1,250 additional teachers Government would be in a position to place 50,000 children each year under efficient instruction. Thus, the scheme launched upon is full of potentialities for the further improvement and development of primary education in the Presidency.

The President declared the Satara Training School open, in a neat little speech..

THE IRISH DILEMMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been somewhat greater fear of the Irish Sinn Fein (pronounced *Shin Fain!*) declaration that they are establishing a Constituent Assembly than is necessary. The fact is, however, that Ireland wants a higher power than that of the British Parliament of the United Kingdom. She does not want to be a parliament of the British Isles or Great Britain or England or anything like these which negatives her existence as a Nation or makes her a province or county. The solution is in the pockets of all professors of political science like Prof. J. H. Morgan, Prof. Dickinson, Prof. Graham Wallis, etc. What does the "Manchester Guardian" say about the dangers of democracy unchecked? Democracy is the rule of the average man and is the greatest tyrant, unless safeguards which existed in the good old days of less triumph and honours or profits are introduced. The United States have had some trouble with democracy in their time and are naturally contemplating more "checks and balances." The rule of the expert is bad, when popular feeling is ignored, as in Ireland, but it is not to be treated with disdain. Let them run to the Clare Market and they will solve half of their difficulties. But the Cabinet Minister is too heaven-born a person to do any such thing. A question or two in Parliament, a little control on the linotype, and "applause and laughter" are good. That is so.—Yours, etc.,

ADAPTATION.

Indore, Jan. 6.

PROPOSED PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR IYENGAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

At the joint meeting of he Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Mahajana Sabha yesterday, it was resolved to accord a public reception to Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar on his arrival in Madras.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

68 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total mortality on Tuesday was 235 as compared with 115 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 78 attacks and 68 deaths from cholera on Tuesday.

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Tuesday:

Fort Ward 14, Mandvi Ward 15, Bhuleshwar Ward 39, Girgaon Ward 19, Byculla Ward 53, Parel Ward 28, Mahim Ward 24, Harbour, dock, railways and homeless 3, and hospitals 40.

1902 Deaths in week.

The total number of deaths (excluding still births) was 1,902 in the city during the week ending the 4th January, 1919, as compared with 913 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths occurred as follows in the different communities during the week:—

Community.	Cholera.	All causes.
Jains ...	6	39
Brahmins ...	12	47
Lingaits ...	1	11
Bhattias ...	1	4
Hindus of other castes ...	554	1,173
Hindus, low caste ...	84	257
Mussalmans ...	29	220
Parsis ...	11	49
Jews ...	0	5
Native Christians ...	46	86
Eurasians ...	0	3
Europeans ...	4	12
Buddhists ...	0	1
Other and unknown castes ...	0	3

748 Deaths from Cholera.

The mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city during the week:—

Ward	Cholera.	All causes.
Fort ...	120	217
Mandvi ...	37	189
Bhuleshwar ...	199	417
Girgaum ...	193	297
Byculla ...	72	387
Parel ...	85	204
Mahim ...	36	175
Harbour, Dock, Railways and homeless	6	15

The principal diseases claimed victims as follows:—

Disetse.	Last week	Corresponding week last year.
Cholera ...	748	67
Respiratory System	519	319
Old Age ...	94	71
Ague and Remittent fever ...	84	61
Debility ...	77	59
Diarrhoe ...	69	39
Digestive syst. ...	51	60
Dysentery ...	28	29
Influenza ...	13	0

INDIAN EDITORS' ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 8.

There was a large gathering of the Ceylon Indian Association yesterday, to meet Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar and Ghose and Alam of the Press deputation.

The death is announced of Mr. Virsukaram Jevachram Hora, retired Naib Diwan of Sachin. The deceased gentleman was a Nagar Brahmin of Surat, who had risen from a petty clerkship to the post of the Naib Diwan of Sachin.

A telegram received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State for India announces that export from the United Kingdom of the following, among other articles, is now permitted without license:—Drums of iron or steel, magnesite and magnesite bricks, hand tools for agricultural purposes, motor vehicles and complete motor cycles, but not tyres and excluding motor cars of 30 horses power and over.

The subscriptions to the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, now total Rs. 29,88,470.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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SHANTI RAM.—We regret we cannot make use of the contributions you offer.

DHAMANKAR M. V. and JOSHI S. V.—You have not signed your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 9th January, 1919.

INDIA AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

So far as India is concerned the situation in Parliament does not seem to be very hopeful, many pro-Indian members having disappeared from it. At a time when there was need for a large number of friends of India in Parliament, the disappearance and defeat of such candidates as Mr. Lansbury, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. Clark, Major D. Graham-Pole, Mr. Sydney Webb, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Cotton forebode an evil day for India. The Reforms Bill will come before the new Parliament and during its discussion a great struggle with reactionary forces, inspired and led by Lords Sydenham and Macdonell, Sir John Hewett and the "Dug-outs" of the Indo-British Association, will have to be undertaken in both Houses of Parliament by those who sympathise with India's aspirations and are anxious to see that justice is done to her people. But with the already thinned ranks of India's friends in Parliament thus completely breached, it is not unreasonable to apprehend that India's voice may not be fully and properly heard. It is true that the Coalition Ministry, explicitly reaffirmed, in its election manifesto, the terms of the declaration of August 20, 1917, and announced its intention to give effect to it. But it did not, in the circumstance of the case, indicate the nature of the measure to be brought forward. In connection with this significant reservation we should do well to bear in mind two all-important considerations. The first is that the announcement of August 20, 1917—as a final statement of the policy of British statesmanship towards India—is out-of-date. The world—and India, whatever Imperialists of the Jingo school may think, cannot be excluded from the world,—has moved tremendously since that "cold and cautious" announcement was made. The announcement in so far as it is based on the old-world notion that "the British Government and the Government of India shall be the judges of the time and measure" of each advance towards progressive realisation of full responsible Government in India, militates against the fundamental principle of self-determination for the vindication of which the war was waged against its deadliest foe and the complete realisation of which, in every part of the world, will alone ensure enduring peace.

Now the victory of the Coalition means, at best, merely the fulfilment of the pledge contained in the announcement of August 20, 1917. At worst, it may mean even the whittling down of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, which does not attempt to fulfil that pledge so far as the constitution of the Government of India is concerned. It is impossible to avoid this conclusion, having regard to the fact that the overwhelming Coalition majority consists of a preponderating group of Unionists—whose conversion from the rank Imperialism of pre-war days is a matter of considerable doubt—and that all members of the Coalitionist party—whether "Liberal", "Labour" or "Unionist"—are pledged to suppress their judgment and their instinct of fairness and justice and reason in order that Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Milner should be able to see that what Mr. Lloyd George has promised, in the open and in the dark, he should perform. As far as Mr. Lloyd George himself is concerned, there is, of course, hardly any doubt that India's aspirations find in him a heartfelt sympathiser and that if he had his way, India would have no need to fear. But Mr. Lloyd George is not free—and he is likely to be too preoccupied to give to India the fulness of thought which she legitamately demands. Again, it is not merely the Unionist majority in the Commons that causes foreboding. The House of Lords, as Mr. Asquith said the other day, "has still some kicks in it." Thus, so far as the Coalition Government is concerned, it would seem that India cannot, at best, expect anything more than the fulfilment of the pledge of August 20, 1917. But that cannot satisfy the "needs of India," which, Mr. Lloyd George has promised, cannot be forgotten.

There is, however, no reason to yield to pessimism. Though the present Parliament does not fully represent the British democracy, the latter can still bring its influence to bear on the former. India's case has never been fully presented to the British democracy. Now, though late, the opportunity has come. That opportunity must be utilised—fully and immediately. The voice of India has declared itself with unmistakable emphasis and clearness. To vary the phraseology of the President of the Indian National Congress:—

> The representative Congress of the people of India has determined and declared what in its opinion should be the measure of reform which should be introduced into the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of Self-Determination in India by accepting the proposals so put forward by the representatives of the people of India. Let the preamble to the Statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of Self-Determination and provide that the representatives of the people of India have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete Responsible Government. This will produce deep contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire.

An immediate, vigorous and continuous propaganda in England must be launched. The heart of the British democracy is sound. As the manifesto of the Labour Party declared on the eve of the Election "the principles which Labour acclaims as Allied war-aims it will apply to our own subject-peoples; freedom for Ireland and India it claims as democratic rights, and it will extend to all subject people the right of self-determination within the British Commonwealth of free nations." That—nothing more nor less—is what India wants: "the right of self-determination within the British commonwealth of free nations." And it is the duty of India's leaders to see that, with the help of a sympathetic and well-intentioned democracy, pressure is applied at the decisive point—"at the centre where half a dozen men in effect decide what Parliament is to do."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Nearly ten years ago, the late Mr. Stead collected the opinions of a large number of people in order to find out the ten greatest men then living. High in the list of Mr. Stead's greatest men came the name of Theodore Roosevelt. The world has passed through stirring times since Mr. Stead's discovery, and it is doubtful if, say a year ago, the list of ten greatest men of the time would have included the name of Mr. Roosevelt. Anyhow it is certain that Mr. Roosevelt did not belong to the front rank of American statesmen who, on account of their steadfastness of idealism and largeness of vision, brought about the new orientation in world diplomacy which upholds the moral purpose of all good government. He had definite limitations in gifts and character, and it was impossible for him to exhibit the moral fervour of Lincoln or the administrative genius of Hamilton. In matters of intellectual perception, Theodore Roosevelt was little more than a high-class mediocrity. There was in him, however, the great gift of whirlwind energy and personal surprise, which gave him a distinct place in world-politics. It cannot be doubted that the statesmanship for which Mr. Wilson stands is something quite different from, if not contrary to, the ideals which appealed to the character of Mr. Roosevelt. As it is with the memories of the great war that naturally throng the minds of people in their estimation of statesmen, we believe that any discussion of Mr. Roosevelt's contributions to the progress of America as such may possess an archaic savour about it.

Nevertheless, it is well to recall the gusto and aggressiveness with which he entered the politics of America. The circumstance that provoked his fighting spirit most, was the combination of vested interests, which made the public life of America in a large degree shallow and corrupt. Mr. Roosevelt flung himself into the struggle and became an object of dread among the monopolists of New York. Succeeding to the Presidency on the assassination of Mr. McKinley, he remained in office and power for two consecutive terms. It was probably as the arbiter between Russia and Japan that he came to the recognition of people as a potent world factor. The conspicuous spirit of moderation which victorious Japan manifested in the negotiations facilitated the treaty, but it secured Mr. Roosevelt the reputation of a personal triumph. The details of fiscal policy, which are a subject of great controversy in America with her many trusts and monopolies, scarcely interested Mr. Roosevelt. He did not feel drawn to, much less did he enjoy, the complexities of tariff which called for his official attention. Political corruption, however, he hated intensely and it cannot be said that he was ever in league with any class of profiteers or adventurers in commerce except as their innocent dupe. Those who strive to assess the contributions of Mr. Roosevelt as a friend of the Allied cause are in danger of placing him above President Wilson who, in appearance, took greater time for coming to the great decision. Mr. Roosevelt sounded the tocsin of alarm from the beginning, it is true. With the blood of the Rough-rider boiling in him, he was prepared to levy a small voluntary company of his own for fighting Germany in Europe. All this was undoubtedly genuine, but it may serve to contrast President Wilson's tardiness with the celerity of Mr. Roosevelt's decision. In point of cautious decision, President Wilson is probably the match of Lincoln, but in staunchness of execution, both President Wilson and Lincoln must be deemed to be Roosevelt's superiors. Not feeling the trammels of office, the decision of Roosevelt could be more rapid, but in the sum of its effects no one will think that the course of Mr. Wilson was less than that of the sharp venture which Mr. Roosevelt proposed. Mr. Roosevelt was a great advocate of the "strenuous life"—a thing of vibrant appeal to all varieties of ambition, but he was the victim of a narrow and intense parochialism. He was a combination of the idealist and the bounder—an idealist in his conceptions of the mission of the white man, a bounder in his beliefs about the degeneracy of the rest of the world. Take, for example, his views about a League of Nations—, evolved before President Wilson's proposals came into discussion. Part of the constitution, according to him, must observe the following conditions:—

> In addition to the contracting powers, a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which were as civilised and well-behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, were unwilling or unable to guarantee, to help execute the decrees of the court by force.

No power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting powers, unless it was civilised, well-behaved, and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, although for different reasons, whereas Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Belgium would all be entitled to go in.

Mr. Roosevelt possessed the vulgar banality of mind which thinks with levity and loathing about the "unspeakable Turk" and "the heathen Chinese." A great hustler, according to his conception of the economy of providence, peoples, who he conceived to be "degenerate" and "uncivilised," should necessarily accept the ordained mission of the white man to reform them. Long quotations are irksome, but it is sufficient to observe that his "Christianity" and "democratic" qualities were poisoned with the swinging aggressiveness of the Jingo. Being born in a democratic country, his career moved in its grooves. But it is easy to picture the career of the man if he had been born in a country in the ferment of colonial aggrandisement. He was personally a man of the most splendid energy and enthusiasms. As a soldier, naturalist, explorer and statesman, his was a wonderful combination of talents and achievement. He did much to purify the political life of America, but out of office and in opposition to Mr. Wilson, he fought with the despair of a man whose main stimulus lay in his inappreciation of ideals that transcended him.

CHIROLIAN ETHICS.

Sir Valentine Chirol, who is also to proceed to Paris with the British peace legation in one capacity or the other, has set up the cry that Constantinople is not a City of Islam and suggests, as a most satisfactory solution, that Constantinople should be made a free port and that it should be placed, together with the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous, under the guardianship of the United States. He further argues that it was not only Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha that brought the Mahomedan name into discredit but that the game began with Sultan Abdul Hamid. Sir Valentine's palpably absurd letter was not allowed to pass unchallenged and Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Mahbub Ali have both replied to him in "The Times." Mr. Mahbub Ali points out that 70 per cent. of the population are Mahomedans and that 80 to 90 per cent. of property in Constantinople is owned by Mahomedans. No other city in the world claims to possess so many and such magnificent Islamic memorials, mosques and mausoleums as Constantinople. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali points out rightly that the opinions of two or three millions of Arabs, half of whom are nomads, cannot weigh against the opinion of 300 millions of Mahomedans and, as he adds, it would be interesting to know at first hand the opinions of the Arabs themselves on the subject. This is with reference to Sir Valentine's making much of the Arabian revolt. As for Sultan Abdul Hamid, granting that what Sir Valentine says of him is true, who consistently supported Abdul Hamid? To such a careful student of foreign politics as Sir Valentine pretends to be, it need not be pointed out that it was Britain who consistently supported Turkey under the Abdul Hamid regime. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali's remarks in this connection are highly interesting:—

> "The doctrine of vicarious punishment is well-known in the East but I have never known it carried to the length Sir Valentine proposes. A dead ruler, whom his people deposed and imprisoned, during a long reign grievously oppressed his country and indulged in pogroms so familiar in a neighbouring Christian Empire. Europe never suggested or helped in his deposition or the salvation of his subjects; she in fact condoned his sins. And now the Turks are to be outlawed and condemned for his sins."

Such is the gospel of justice and self-determination according to Sir Valentine Chirol and his like.

Mr. Arthur Hassal says in his history of British foreign policy that Disraeli vigorously supported the policy which had been adopted by England at the time of the Crimean war—encouragement to Turkey and hostility to Russia. The Berlin memorandum, says the same authority, insisting on the execution of reforms by the Sultan within two months was drawn up Russia, Prussia and Austria and received the support of Italy and France. It may be noted that England refused its support to the note. On 24th May, 1876, the British Mediterranean fleet was ordered to Besika Bay, near the entrance of the Dardanelles. England further forced Russia to submit the treaty of San Stefano to the Berlin Congress, at the point of the bayonet. England was not idle. Before the treaty of Berlin was signed, she obtained a cession of Cyprus, on certain conditions. It may be that Disraeli's policy was not to support Turkey, as he said, but to protect the British Empire, but, any way, England cannot pretend that she was unaware of what passed in Turkey. Surely the very order of things which British bayonets supported cannot be made any excuse for Sir Valentine's cool proposal of handing over Constantinople to America. But since Sir Valentine wrote, things seem to have changed. France, Italy and England have occupied each a quarter of Constantinople.

Notes of the Day.

The New Munroe Doctrine.

Western diplomacy has a way of doing things. When it wants a particular thing, it would not straightway claim it. It first invents a principle to suit its ends and one of such principles is the Munroe doctrine promulgated by the United States definitely discouraging European interference in American affairs. "The Times", shrewdly recognising that America would be the first to object to any territorial ambitions England may have, has tried to silence America by arguing that if America had its Munroe doctrine, England also has its Munroe doctrine in Asia. "The Times" says:—

> "Just as America resents the appearance of a new power in her continent, so in the continent of Asia it has been the key to her policy not to have land frontiers coterminous with those of great military Powers, but to preserve neutral and buffer States between India and possible enemies. Our policy in the Middle East is exactly the same as that of United States in South America. . . . We do not want fresh territorial responsibilities and in so far as we undertake them we should wish to do so as the mandatory of the world. The charge of selfishness is sufficiently refuted by the fact that in Asia, as in Europe, our object is to bring into existence new nations that will love and ensure liberty and peace better than the nations they replace. If that be selfishness, we plead guilty to it; it is indeed the proudest boast of England that she is not only free herself, but the cause of freedom in others, not only a free nation, but the mother of free nations."

A Muffled Voice.

Yet "The Times" talks with a muffled voice and does not speak out its mind. All its eloquence is futile and misleading, unless it tells us clearly what new nations Britain wishes to form in Asia and Europe and the degree of independence they will enjoy. Knowing European policy as we do, we are rather anxious to have detailed information regarding these things. We do not know what will happen in future. But till now, if one Power seized one African province, the other was ready to grasp another. Mr. Hassal says that in 1885, a conference was held at Berlin to consider the first partition of African territory, as if it was a vacant piece of land. To quote further:—

> "In 1881, France invaded Tunis much to the anger of Italy which in 1883 joined Austria and Germany in a Triple alliance. In 1882, the British occupation of Egypt took place and the same year the German Colonial Society was founded and supported by Bismarck, who pressed on its scheme of expansion. In 1883, France proclaimed her protectorate over Madagascar and annexed the island in 1896. In 1884, Germany appropriated South-West Africa, marked out claims in East Africa and a few months later occupied part of New Guinea." Further on:—"The French agreed not to obstruct British policy in Egypt and Great Britain undertook not to obstruct French policy in Morocco."

The land-hunger of the European nations has been enormous in the past and the boast of "The Times" is not warranted by history. Britain has got an opportunity of showing to the world by deeds, not words, that she is the mother of free nations. Why not try the experiment on the subject nations she already possesses, rather than on new nations to be carved out of others' territories?

A Domestic Question!

The "Leader" seems to be under the precious impression that "self-determination" is a principle invented only for the benefit of the enemy countries. It chaffs at the resolution of the Congress on self-determination and points, with pride, to the statements of certain British Ministers that they regarded the question of Ireland as a domestic one and that they would not tolerate any foreign interference in the matter. In the first place we are unable to understand where foreign interference comes in, so far as the resolution of the Congress is concerned. Moreover, whatever Chauvinists in England might say, India has every right to ask for self-determination, if it is to be applied to all the races in the world, more or less. It is not that only the vanquished countries are to have it imposed on them and that the victorious countries are to disregard it on the plea that the question of their subject-nationalities is a domestic one. Supposing to-morrow limitation of armaments is agreed upon, it would be equally applicable to America, Germany and England. It can never be that the fate of Arabia is a world-question, or rather a question for the Allies to settle, and that the fate of Ireland is a domestic question. We can understand selfish politicals of the old school arguing in this childish fashion, but the "Leader" does not surely wish to ally itself with this gentry? It is not for nothing that every one of President Wilson's recent speeches contains the warning: "It was easy to speak of rights and justice, but it was sometimes difficult to work them out in practice."

FINAL PHASE OF WAR.

BRITISH GENERALISSIMO'S DESPATCH.

LAST THREE MONTHS OF EPIC FIGHTING.

TURNING POINT IN THE CAMPAIGN.

MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT OF BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A twenty-six page "Gazette" is issued containing Field-Marshal Haig's despatch dated December 21st covering the period since the termination of the great defensive battles on the Somme and the Lys. The despatch states that last April the German attacks, though unsuccessful, had stretched the Allies' resources to the uttermost and the possibility of an immediate renewal of an enemy offensive was viewed with grave anxiety. On the contrary, the enemy had undoubtedly suffered severely, but was possessed of sufficient superiority of force to retain the initiative, which however, he could not afford to delay applying owing to the increasing growth of the American army.

The British military policy was to maintain an active defence until an equilibrium of strength was reached. The complete success of the Allied counter-attack near Soissons on July 18th marked the turning-point in the campaign, after which the initiative lay with the Allies. "At this point and in this connection," says Field-Marshal Haig, "I should like to pay my personal tribute to the foresight and determination of the French Marshal, in whose hands the co-ordination of action of the Allied armies was placed."

Field-Marshal Haig proceeds to describe the steps taken during the period of active defence to repair the effects of enemy breaches in the defensive system. Field-Marshal Haig shows how in consequence of the enemy fire commanding important railway junctions the Allies undertook a comprehensive programme of railway construction in order to render the traffic between the north and the south independent of Amiens. This involved the laying of 200 miles of broad-gauge track between April and July. The new defensive works involved the digging of 5,000 miles of trench. Meanwhile the fighting troops severely harassed the enemy in the Lys sector delaying and ultimately preventing a renewal of the German offensive there.

But the outstanding feature of the events described in the despatch is Field-Marshal Haig's own account of the great series of British victories won between August 8th and November 11th. "At Amiens and Bapaume, in breaking the Drocourt-Queant and the Hindenburg systems, before Le Cateau and on the Selle, in Flanders and on the Sambre the enemy was again and again brought to battle and defeated. He was finally defeated in the great battles of November 1st and 4th and utterly without reserves at the date of the armistice he was falling back without a coherent plan in wide-spread disorder and confusion."

SITUATION WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED.

The Field-Marshal in a further reference to the situation when the hostilities ceased states that by the end of October the British armies were in a position to prevent the enemy withdrawal to shorter lines and the British were able to force an immediate conclusion. Field-Marshal Haig discloses that the principal British attack was to have taken place on November 1st after Valenciennes was captured. "In the fighting on and subsequent to the date," says Field-Marshal Haig "we broke the enemy's resistance beyond the possibility of recovery. The enemy thereafter was neither capable of accepting or refusing a battle. The Allies' strategic plan was realised with a completeness rarely seen in the war and when the armistice was signed the enemy's defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. The continuance of hostilities could only have meant disaster to the German armies and an armed invasion of Germany."

Field-Marshal Haig in the course of an eloquent passage says:—"In three months of the epic fighting the British armies in France brought to a sudden and dramatic end the great wearing out battle of the past four months. The confidence of our troops throughout these years of strain never wavered. The annals of the war hold record of no more wonderful recovery than that which three months after the tremendous blows had been showered upon them on the Somme and the Lys saw the undefeated British armies advancing from victory to victory and finally forcing the erstwhile triumphant enemy to acknowledge unconditional defeat."

In the decisive contests of the period covered Field-Marshal Haig says that the British attacked the strongest and the most vital parts of the enemy's front, cut his lateral communications and fought his best divisions to a stand-still. On the different battlefronts 187,000 prisoners 2,850 guns, 29,000 machineguns and 3,000 trench-mortars were captured. These results were achieved by 59 British divisions which were engaged and which defeated 99 German divisions in three months.

MOST MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT OF THE MEN.

Despite the accepted military doctrine that in good defensive positions any given force can hold up a considerably greater attacking force and this our defence proved in March and April, yet when the tide of the battle turned and the British attacked completely destroying the German resistance the British were numerically inferior to the defeated German forces. Field-Marshal Haig pays a tribute to "the most magnificent spirit" of the men. Referring to infantry he says:—"Despite enormous development of mechanical invention in every phase of warfare the place which the infantrymen have always held as the main substance and foundation of an army is as secure to-day as in any period of history. The infantryman remains the backbone of defence and the spearhead of attack. At no time has the reputation of the British infantryman been higher or his achievements more worthy of his renown. No praise can be too high for the valour they have shown—no gratitude too deep for the work they have accomplished".

Field-Marshal Haig also refers to the unsurpassable work of the artillery and the cavalry the latter of which, he says, in the recent fighting showed that it was still a necessary arm of modern warfare. He also pays a tribute to the other arms including gas-services which discharged between March and November 2,250 tons of gas and carried out 301 separate operations. He mentions the Forestry Corps which during a year ending October 31st cut 2,500,000 tons of timber for the British and the French armies.

Field-Marshal Haig concludes with a reference to the harmonious relations with the Allies undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interests or ideals. The Field-Marshal says he will later submit a final despatch dealing with the advance to the Rhine and the occupation of the Cologne bridgehead.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

HONOURS LIST TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The War Office announces that the recommendations of the commanders-in-chief in Mesopotamia and East Africa which did not arrive in time for inclusion in the New Year lists are now being considered and the rewards will be notified in due course.

FUTURE OF LUXEMBOURG.

GRAND DUCHESSAN UNDESIRABLE PERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The question of Luxembourg is attracting considerable attention. The Grand-Duchess, as an undesirable, will probably leave the country soon. A considerable section of the population desires association with France, while others again incline to Belgium. A general opinion prevails that autonomy will be preserved after the Government has been changed.

ALLIED ARMIES IN THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS TRANSFERRED FROM SALONICA TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 8.

PARIS, January, 6th.—The Havas Agency states: General Franchet D'Esperay, the Commander of the Allied Armies in the East, has transferred his Head-quarters from Salonica to Constantinople.

LEAVE FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

ARMY COUNCIL'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Army Council announces that no officers or soldier will be permitted to proceed to England on leave from France except on the distinct understanding that he returns to his unit on the expiration of leave and that he will not be demobilised during the period of leave. Experience has shown the necessity of this order to ensure the maintenance of the Army of occupation. All officers and men now on leave from France will be demobilised if they are pivota men assured of Civil employment, if they belong to the industrial groups opened for demobilisation and if they can be spared from the army. The same privilege will be accorded to all the ranks on leave from other expeditionary forces if they are similarly qualived. Moreover the men serving in Home units cannot be demobilised during leave.

RUSSIA AND PEACE CONGRESS.

PROBABLY NOT TO PARTICIPATE AT ALL.

ENTENTE'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The question is being debated at present as to the part Russia will take in the Peace Congress. It is emphasised that there can be no relations between the Entente Powers and the Bolsheviks and the other little Russian Governments are not yet entitled to recognition. It is stated that Russia in all probability will not participate in the Congress at all.

MEMORIALS TO DEPARTED HEROES.

MEETING OF GRAVES COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. Jan. 8.

At a meeting of the Imperial War Graves Commission which was attended by all British and Overseas representatives, the Chairman, Mr. Long stated that all the Overseas Governments had unreservedly agreed to bear their share in whatever expense was involved in worthily honouring the memory of their dead. The Commission was therefore free to discharge the task in an ungrudging and unniggardly spirit. The Commission adopted the recommendation that the most suitable method of honouring those whose graves were not found and not identified would be to place tablets appropriately inscribed in cemeteries near the spots where the heroes were believed to have met their deaths. It is estimated that there will be at least a thousand cemeteries. The Commission has decided to ask the Indian Government to formulate proposals for the establishment of an Agency for the care of British war graves there. The Commission has warmly thanked the Union of South Africa Government for their most generous offer to meet the entire cost of the maintenance of cemeteries and the provision of memorials to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces dying within the Union.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN OF INDIA.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following message was sent on January 6th, 1919, by her Excellency Lady Chelmsford in the name of the women of India to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in reply to the latter's message of January 1st to the women of India:—

I beg to thank Your Majesty for your gracious and sympathetic message. It has been received by them with heartfelt thanks and a profound admiration for the personal knowledge and solicitude shown by your Majesty in the particular circumstances of their lives. The women of India are ever grateful to your Majesty for the deep interest which you take in all that concerns their welfare in matters of education and medical relief and wish to offer you their humble congratulations on the successful termination of the war in which they are proud to have had a share.

THE SEINE FLOODS.

DANGEROUS PHASE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The Seine continues to rise and a dangerous phase has now been reached.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

Light rain reported from Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Saugor Cochin. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The temperature is largely above the normal in the central part of the country.

Forecast:—No great change.

Restrictions on taking of photographs in Mesopotamia have now been withdrawn, but professional photographers are required to have license from the Military Governor.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN MILAN.

TRIBUTE TO ITALY'S HEROIC WOMEN.

THE VOICE OF WORLD'S LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

President and Mrs. Wilson arrived in Milan at 2-30 this afternoon and were received at the station by the Minister, Signor Crespi, deputies and municipal authorities. Crowds cheered the President enthusiastically while on his way to receive the Municipality's address.

LATER.

President Wilson, responding to the Municipal reception, said he had not failed to see the significance of the overwhelming and spontaneous welcome with which he was profoundly touched. He was keenly aware that the social structure rested upon the great working-classes of the world, who by the consciousness of community of interest and spirit had done perhaps more than any other influence to establish world opinion, which was not of a nation or continent but of mankind.

He was aware that those charged with the great responsibility of concluding peace must think, act and confer in the presence of this opinion, not as masters of fortunes of any nation, but as servants of mankind. "This is a solemn thing," continued the President, "and here in Milan, where so much of the pulse of international sympathy beats, I am glad to say that I believe the pulse beats also in my own veins."

He had been touched to receive at the hands of wounded soldiers a memorial in favour of the League of Nations. He had been told by them that that was what they had fought for—not merely to win this war, but to secure some guarantee of justice and some equilibrium for the world, which would make certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again.

SACRIFICES OF ITALY'S WOMANKIND

"This", said the President, "is an added obligation upon us who make peace. We cannot merely sign a treaty and go home with clear consciences. We must add, so far as we can, securities which suffering men and women everywhere demand. I know that, splendid as have been the achievements of your armies, tremendous as have been the sacrifices they have made and great the glory they have achieved, the real hard pressure of the burden came upon the women at home, whose men had gone to the front and who were willing to have them stay there until the battles were fought out. As I heard from your Minister of Food the story of how for days together there has been no bread and then knew that when there was no bread the spirit of the people did not flag, I take off my hat to the great people of Italy and tell them my admiration has merged into friendship and affection.

(Continued from Column 5.)

drawn his written statements, and having left himself in the plaintiff's hands, and the Government Advocate appearing on his behalf having appealed to the generosity of the plaintiff, I am authorised by my client to say that he does not want to inflict upon Mr. Clayton any monetary punishment, and, therefore, he forgoes his claim to damages. The object of the suit was to prevent bad behaviour on the part of Europeans towards Indians. Bad manners are reprehensible in every country, but on the part of Europeans in India they are, in the words of Lord Morley, political crimes. We trust that the result of the suit will help to improve the state of things in the country, and Indians will be able to enjoy their rights without molestation on the part of their European fellow-subjects. My client prays for a decree for costs actually incurred amounting to Rs. 668-10-6, which do not include, however, pleader's fees. My client prays that the circumstances under which he forgoes his claim to damages may be embodied in the decree, to be passed by this Court."

Court:—I am glad the case has terminated in this way and I think the defendant will have no objection to paying the costs actually incurred by the plaintiff, the amount of which would be computed and embodied in the decree.

Mr. Sultan Ahmad:—My client has left himself unreservedly in the hands of Mr. Hasan Imam and has appealed to his generosity.

Mr. Dutt:—I may inform your Honour that Mr. Hasan Imam desired to forego his claim for the costs as well, but as it would have been deviating from the settled practice obtaining in such cases, he was advised not to do so. The costs asked for are those for the court fees and the process fees only.

Court:—I shall pass a decree in the terms prayed for.

It was said that the pleader's fee which is generally taxed in awarding costs would have amounted to about Rupees seven hundred and fifty, therefore, the remission in the matter of cost was also considerable.

Thus ended this memorable case. Mr. Clayton left Court immediately—looking very crestfallen, and a wiser though a sadder man. For several minutes it was impossible for the large crowd to pass outside. The space in front of the Court was crowded with motors and other conveyances. It was not before a quarter of an hour had elapsed than it was possible for Mr. Hasan Imam and his friends to come out. When they did they were at once surrounded by a large crowd who offered him there congratulations and who assured him than in fighting out the case and bringing it to so successful a close he had secured a notable victory in vindication of a very great principle and in assertion of the rights of his fellow-countrymen.—"The Searchlight."

THE IMAM-CLAYTON CASE.

HON. MR. CLAYTON'S CLIMB-DOWN.

DEFENDANT'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Never was a Court in this province more densely packed than was that of the 1st Subordinate Judge of Patna, Mr. Abinash Chandra Nag, on Friday afternoon when the Imam-Clayton case was taken up for hearing. Not only was there no room inside the Court but even the verandah outside was full of an expectant crowd. The case was to be taken up at four but from a couple of hours before Vakils, Barristers, litigants, amlas, peons and frequenters of Courts began to troop in and by half-past three there was absolutely no room left anywhere inside or outside the court. On the seats reserved for lawyers there sat a full array of them headed by the Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt, the senior Counsel. There were present amongst others the Hon. Mr. Mazharul-Haque, Mr. Najmul Huda, Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. P. K. Sen, Mr. S. P. Sen, Mr. Bashiruddin, Mr. Harnandan Lal Nandkeolyar, Mr. Sri Narayan Sahay, Mr. Bepin Behari Verma and several others. Amongst the Vakils present were Mr. Devendra Nath Das—the Government Pleader—Babu Ayodhya Prasad, Babu Kamala Prasad, Babu Ram Gopal Singh Choudhry, Babu Kuar Nandan Sahay and many others. In fact it may safely be said that except those few who were actually working in the courts, the whole of the Patna District Court bar was assembled in the court of the first Subordinate Judge. Mr. Hasan Imam, the plaintiff, arrived about this time dressed in Indian costume—*achkan* and *pez*—and sat in the pit of the court on a bench not intended for lawyers. By four o'clock the court room was packed to suffocation and the tension on the part of the assemblage was intense. A few minutes later there came in Mr. Sultan Ahmad, the Government Advocate, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Clayton. The latter is tall and well-built, rather bald, with a touch in his physiognomy of the typical John Bull. Their appearance produced some stir in the crowd and necks were craned and eyes strained to catch a glimpse of Mr. Clayton's countenance. He seemed seemingly self-possessed but a trained Journalist's eye could detect beneath the outward calm a mental ferment far from enviable.

A "CONTRETEMPS."

As there was no room for Mr. Sultan Ahmad on the bench reserved for lawyers, the Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque and Mr. S. Sinha—who were sitting on it—vacated their seats and kept standing in the pit of court. Next to Mr. Sultan Ahmad sat down the Hon. Mr. Clayton on the lawyer's bench. Mr. Imam, thereupon, protested against the indulgence arrogated to himself by Mr. Clayton and said that unless he would sit or stand at the right place he (Mr. Imam) would insist upon his case being taken up and tried atonce. He went into the witness box and stood there for being examined-in-chief [illegible] Mr. Dutt, to open the case. Mr. Imam [illegible] he was there to vindicate the rights of Indians and he would not be willing to accept any apology from Mr. Clayton unless he showed sufficient respect to the Court by taking his stand as a defendant and removing himself to a place intended for parties to a suit. He may be a high official, but in a Court of Justice where he came as a party he must take his proper place and not occupy a seat reserved for lawyers only because he was an Englishman.

Mr. Ahmad assured Mr. Hasan Imam that there was no intention either on his or Mr. Clayton's part to give any offence and the defendant in sitting by his side on the seat reserved for lawyers never intended to arrogate to himself any position other than that of a mere defendant in a court. Mr. Clayton just then left the seat which he had occupied and stood opposite Mr. Hasan Imam in the pit of the Court.

THE PETITION.

Mr. Sultan Ahmad begged the Court's leave to read out a petition on behalf of Mr. Clayton. The petition ran thus:—

(a) That the defendant unreservedly withdraws his written statements and leaves himself in the hands of Mr. Syed Hassan Imam the plaintiff in the suit.

(b) That the defendant accepts the plaint as substantially a correct statement of the unfortunate incident and he sincerely apologises for it.—(Sd.) F. CLAYTON, Patna.

After reading out the above Mr. Ahmad addressed the Court as follows:—

"Sir,—The plaintiff in the suit is Mr. Hasan Imam, a gentleman of recognised position in the country and the leader of the Provincial Bar. Mr. Clayton holds a high office under the Behar Government and is also a gentleman of position. That there should have been litigation between them is sad and I venture to think that every one in this Court and outside would be delighted if this case came to a termination, devoid of any unpleasantness. In filing the application I have just read out, you will agree with me that Mr. Clayton has displayed a commendable spirit of reasonableness and acted as a gentleman of his position should have done under the circumstances. Now I appeal to Mr. Hasan Imam and appeal to his sense of generosity to forget the unfortunate incident and treat this application in that spirit of magnanimity with which he is abundantly endowed. My client leaves himself in the hands of Mr. Hasan Imam and thereby submits to his decision and I have personally no doubt that my client will never regret his having taken this course."

The Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt now addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Hasan Imam. He said:—

The Hon. Mr. Clayton having admitted the correctness of the plaint, having with-

(Continued in Column 4.)

MR. ROOSEVELT DEAD.

EX-PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

END OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Roosevelt died at four o'clock this morning. Only the immediate members of his family were present. Since the New Year Mr. Roosevelt had been confined to his home in Oyster Bay with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

KEEN REGRET IN FRANCE.

GRATITUDE FOR DECEASED'S ADVOCACY OF FRENCH CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The French press expresses keen regret at the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose unbounded popularity made him the most picturesque American figure. France has not forgotten his address at the Sorbonne years ago on a citizen's duties.

M. Pichon has sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Roosevelt, expressing the gratitude of France for the manner in which the late Colonel embraced France's cause in her time of peril.

HIS PLAN OF A PEACE LEAGUE.

Just before America formally entered the War Mr. Roosevelt wrote a powerful article advancing grounds why America should join the Allies, in the course of which he outlines what he called "a workable peace plan." He said the world league of peace, such as he had in view, "can only be achieved by the willingness and ability of great, free powers to put might back of right, to make their protest against wrong-doing effective by, if necessary, punishing the wrongdoer."

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded [illegible]

No man can venture to state the exact details that should be followed in securing such a world league for the peace of righteousness. But, not to leave the matter nebulous, I submit the following plan.

It would prove entirely workable, if nations entered into it with good faith, and if they treated their obligations under it in the spirit in which the United States treated its obligations as regarded the independence of Cuba, giving good government to the Philippines, and building the Panama Canal; the same spirit in which England acted when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

All the civilised powers which are ab[le] and willing to furnish and to use force, [if] force is required to back up righteous[ness] and only the civilised powers who[se] virile manliness of character and f[it]ness to accept risk and labour[s] sary to the performance of du[ty] to be considered in this m[at]ter, to create an international [co]urt, to provide rules in accord[ance] with civilised usage, and to enforce the decrees of the court by force.

These rules are not to [up]set the *status quo* at some given [mo]ment in history, in the endeavour to redress all historical wrongs which would throw us back into chaos. They would lay down the rule that the territorial integrity of each nation was inviolate; that it was to be guaranteed absolutely its sovereign rights in certain particulars, including, for instance, the right to decide the terms on which immigrants should be admitted to its borders for purposes of residence, citizenship, or business, in short, all its rights in matters affecting its honour and vital interest. Each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon.

They would not be made arbitrable, any more than an individual's right to life and limb is made arbitrable; they would be mutually guaranteed.

All other matters that could arise between these nations should be settled by the international court. The judges should not act as national representatives, but purely as judges, and in any given case it would probably be well to choose them by lot, excluding, of course, the representatives of the powers whose interests were concerned. Then, and most important, the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or which violated any of the rights which in the rules it was expressly stipulated should be reserved to the several nations, the rights to their territorial integrity and the like.

Under such conditions—to make matters concrete—Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany, and Germany would be relieved from the haunting fear its people now have [of] the Russians and the French, backed by other nations, smash the Empire and its people.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE PLAN.

In addition to the contracting powers, a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which were as civilised and well-behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, were unwilling or unable to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force.

No power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting powers, unless it was civilized, well-behaved, and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, although for different reasons, whereas Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden,

(Continued on Page 8.)

MR. ROOSEVELT DEAD.

(Continued from page 7.)

Norway, Denmark, and Belgium would all be entitled to go in.

The council should have power to exclude any nation which completely fell from civilisation as Mexico, partly with the able assistance of President Wilson's administration, has fallen during the past few years. There are various South and Central American states which have never been entitled to such consideration as civilised, orderly, self-respecting powers as would entitle them to be treated on terms of equality in the fashion indicated

ENEMY OF CORRUPTION.

THE JACKSONIAN THEORY.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, was born in New York City on the 27th Oct., 1858. The Roosevelt family has been prominent in the life of New York for many generations and is of Dutch origin. Mr. Roosevelt's mother, Martha Bullock, came from a family of Scotch-Irish and Huguenot origin equally prominent in Georgia. Each family may lay just claims to a history of more than ordinary social and political distinction. Although born in New York, Mr. Roosevelt spent much of his boyhood at Oyster Bay, the country home of his father, on Long Island Sound, where he began with a distinct purpose, unusual among boys of his age, to build up a naturally frail physique by rowing and swimming in the waters of Long Island Sound, and by riding over the hills and tramping through the woods of Long Island. That his early outdoor life furnished a definite training for his after career is indicted by the fact that when he was about fourteen years of age he went with his father on a tour up the Nile as far as Luxor, and on this journey he made a collection of Egyptian birds found in the Nile valley, which is now in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C. Mr. Roosevelt was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in the class of 1880; his record for scholarship was creditable, and his interest in sports and athletics was especially manifest in his skill as a boxer. On leaving college he made a short visit to Europe, was elected to the London Alpine Club for climbing the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and returning to New York studied law for a brief period in the Law School of Columbia University and in the office of his uncle Robert B. Roosevelt. Determining to enter active politics, he gave up his legal studies without qualifying for the bar, and in 1881 was elected to the New York legislature as a regular Republican, although in opposition to the "boss" of the assembly district for which he was a candidate. He was re-elected again in 1882 and in 1883, and at the age of twenty-four was his party's candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. In 1884 he was a delegate of the Republican party to the convention in Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for president. In the convention he opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and in a speech which attracted considerable attention for its ... age advocated the nomination of George F. Edmunds. After ... ination, however, he supported the campaign as the chosen ... party, in spite of the fact ... ant wing of the Republican ... the nomination and espoused ... Grover Cleveland, who was ... In 1884, partly because ... med at least for the ... at an end, ... on ... d ..., of ... bought two cattle ranches near ... on the Little Missouri river in North Dakota, where he lived for two years, becoming intimately associated with the life and spirit of the western portion of the United States.

REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York City, but was defeated by Abram F. Hewitt, the Tammany candidate and received a smaller vote than Henry George, the candidate of the United Labour party. Mr. Roosevelt, however, received a larger proportion of the total vote cast than any mayoralty candidate of the Republican party had previously received in New York City. In April 1889, on the accession to the presidency of Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Roosevelt, then closely identified with the work of Civil Service reform, was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. In this office, until then one of minor importance, he served for six years. He made it not only nationally prominent, but instrumental in shaping the course of legislative and executive action by introducing into the work of the Commission an entirely new spirit and new methods. The annual reports, of which he was the chief author, became controversial pamphlets; he published bold replies to criticisms upon the work of the Commission; he explained its purposes to newspaper correspondents; when Congress refused to appropriate the amount which he believed essential for the work, he made the necessary economics by abandoning examinations of candidates for the Civil Service in those districts whose representatives in Congress had voted to reduce the appropriation, thus very shrewdly bringing their adverse vote into disfavour among their own constituents; and during the six years of his commissionership more than twenty thousand positions for government *employés* were taken out of the realm of merely political appointment and added to the classified service to be obtained and retained for merit only. In 1895 he resigned from the Civil Service Commission and became President of the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of New York. After a strenuous two years in this office, he was appointed by President McKinley in 1897 Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was certain that war with Spain was inevitable and he did much to prepare the navy for hostilities, framing an important personnel bill, collecting ammunition, getting large appropriations for powder and ammunition used in improving the marksmanship of the navy by gunnery practice, buying transports and securing the distribution of ships and supplies (especially in the Pacific) in such a way that, when hostilities were declared, American naval victories would be assured. He urged upon the administration the bold policy of protesting against the sailing of Cervera's fleet, on the ground that it would be regarded as a war-like measure not against the Cuban revolutionaries, who had no navy, but against the United States; and he advised that, if Cervera sailed, an American squadron be sent to meet him and to prevent his approach to America. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he resigned from the Navy Department and raised the first volunteer regiment of cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders," because many of its members were Western cowboys and ranchmen expert in the handling of the rough and often unbroken horse of the Western frontier. The regiment also included college athletes, city clubmen and members of the New York police force, every man possessing some special qualification for the work in view. Mr. Roosevelt declined the colonelcy of the regiment, preferring to take the post of lieutenant-colonel under his intimate friend Dr. Leonard Wood, who, while a surgeon in the United States army, had served in action with gallantry and skill against the Indians. On the promotion of Colonel Wood to the command of the brigade, Mr. Roosevelt became colonel of the regiment, which took an especially prominent part in the storming of San Juan Hill. In this battle Colonel Roosevelt became the ranking officer and, abandoning his horse, led the charge up the hill on foot under severe fire at the head of his troops. This charge, in which many of the "Rough Riders" were killed or wounded, drove the Spaniards, from the trenches and opened the way to the surrender of Santiago. At the conclusion of the war, while the troops were still in camp in the South, Mr. Roosevelt joined in a "round robin" of protest against the mismanagement in the War Department, which had resulted in widespread suffering among the troops from wretched food and bad sanitary arrangements. This "round robin" created a sensation which aroused public opinion and was instrumental in bringing about some desirable reforms in the War Department.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF U. S.

When his regiment was mustered out of service in September 1898, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by Republican party for the governorship of New York State and was elected in November by a substantial plurality. He was governor for two years. He reformed the administration of the state canals, making the Canal Commission non-partisan; he introduced the merit system into many of the subordinate offices of the state; and he vigorously urged the passage of and signed the Ford Franchise Act (1899), taking corporation franchises. In various contests, in which he was almost uniformly victorious, he howed himself to be independent of "boss" control. In 1900, although he wished to serve another term as governor in order to complete and establish certain policies within the state, he was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States on the ticket with President McKinley by the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in spite of his protest. It was very commonly believed at the time that this nomination for the vice-presidency was participated in and heartily approved of by the machine politicians or "bosses" of the State of New York in their belief that it would result in his elimination from active political life. The office of vice-president of the United States had so far in the history of the country been almost purely a perfunctory one, and has rarely, if ever, led to political promotion. The ... president of the Senate, but has little voice or part in shaping either legislation or the affairs of the party. Mr. Roosevelt never, however, presided over the deliberations of the Senate, because before the session following his inauguration convened he had ceased to be vice-president.

YOUNGEST PRESIDENT.

Upon the assassination of McKinley, on the 14th of September, 1901, he succeeded to the presidency. No previous president had entered the office at so early an age as forty three. It was his frankly expressed wish to be nominated and elected president in 1904, and he was nominated unanimously by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was elected in November of that year by the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any presidential election. He received 7,623,486 popular votes and 336 electoral votes to 5,077,971 popular votes and 140 electoral votes cast for Judge Alton B. Parker, the nominee of the Democratic party Immediately after his election he publicly declared that he would not accept the nomination for the presidency in 1908, and he adhered to that pledge in spite of great popular pressure brought to bear upon him to accept the nomination of the party for another term. The nomination and election of President Taft, who had been a member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, was very largely due to the latter's great influence in the party. On March 23rd, two weeks after he ceased to be president, Mr. Roosevelt sailed for Africa, to carry out a long-cherished plan of conducting an expedition for the purpose of making a scientific collection of the fauna and flora of the tropical regions of that continent. Expert naturalists accompanied the party, which did not emerge from the wilderness until the middle of the following March, bringing with it a collection which scientists pronounce of unusual value for students of natural history. Most of the specimens were sent to the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The experiences of his African journey were recorded by Mr. Roosevelt in a volume entitled *African Game Trails: The Wanderings of an American Hunter Naturalist.* The spring and early summer of 1910 were spent by Mr. Roosevelt in travelling through Egypt, the continent of Europe, and England, in acceptance of invitations which he had received to make various public speeches in these countries. Honorary academic degrees were conferred upon him by the universities of Cairo, Christiania, Berlin, Cambridge and Oxford, and he was given both popular and official ovations of almost royal distinction—ovations which were repeated by his own countrymen on his return to America.

EXTRAORDINARY POPULARITY.

It may be said without exaggeration that no American public man in the history of the country has achieved such extraordinary popularity during his lifetime as Mr. Roosevelt had attained at fifty years of age, both at home and abroad. Great popularity necessarily brings with it bitter enmity and genuine criticism. To understand clearly his career as a public man, and to appreciate the forces at work which caused both the popularity and the enmity, two facts must be kept distinctly in mind: first, that at twenty-two years of age he deliberately decided to make politics his life-work at a time when in the United States the word "politics" had a sinister sound in the ears of almost all of the so-called cultivated classes; and secondly, that in making this deliberate choice he recognized that the government of the United States is primarily a party government. He therefore allied himself with the Republican party, to which by tradition, by family association, and by political principles he was naturally drawn.

POLITICS: SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF GOVERNMENT.

In the history of the United States the politician has been too often the man who, in connexion with some other trade or profession, has taken up politics as a tool to carve out some personal ambition or manufacture a financial profit. Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning apparently believed with

Col. Roosevelt in the uniform of the Rough Riders, a corps organised by himself.

the lexicographers that politics is the science and practice of government. He has himself told the story of an early experience that illustrates his point of view. When in 1881 he decided to join the Republican Association of his assembly district in New York City, members of his family were shocked. "You will find at the meetings," they said, "nobody but grooms, liquor dealers and low politicians." "Well," said Mr. Roosevelt in reply, "if that is so, they belong to the governing class, and you do not. I mean if I can to be one of the governing class." He forthwith became an active member of the political organization of his district. He also early determined to work with his party as being the only way in which a legislator can work. A free lance, an independent, a journalist, or a preacher, without definite political affiliations, may create public opinion, but a legislator or an administrator must belong to a party. Mr. Roosevelt was severely criticized by many "independent Republicans" for having supported the presidential candidacy of James G. Blaine in 1884, when he had vigorously opposed his nomination in the convention on moral grounds. The reply to this criticism is that Mr. Blaine was the choice of the majority of the party, and that while Mr. Roosevelt felt free to fight within the party vigorously for reform, he did not feel that the nomination justified a schism like that which occurred in the Democratic party over the free silver issue in 1896—a schism which remained afterwards a hopeless weakness in that party. His position in the Blaine campaign, his attitude in tariff discussions and legislation, his relations with United States senators, congressional representatives, and other party leaders, his methods in making official appointments, were entirely consistent with his constantly reiterated conviction that in politics permanent good is achieved not by guerilla warfare, but by the working through and within the party. He was so often accused by political purists for associating politically with men of discredited reputation that his own picturesque statement of his conversion to a belief that in legislative or administrative politics one must work with all sorts and conditions of men is illuminating. This statement is related by his intimate friend Jacob A. Riis, to whom Mr. Roosevelt made it in commenting upon his first political success in the New York legislature.

FOR THE BEST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.

"I suppose that my head was swelled. It would not be strange if it was. I stood out for my own opinion alone. I took the best 'mugwump' stand—my own conscience, my own judgment were to decide in all things. I would listen to no argument, no advice. I took the isolated peak on every issue, and my associates left me. When I looked around, before the session was well under way, I found myself alone. I was absolutely deserted. The people didn't understand. The men from Erie, from Suffolk, from anywhere, would not work with me. 'He won't listen to any body,' they said, and I would not. My isolated peak had become a valley; every bit of influence I had was gone. The things I wanted to do I was powerless to accomplish. I looked the ground over, and made up my mind that there were several other excellent people there, with honest opinions of the right, even though they differed from me. turned in to help them, and they turned to and gave me a hand. And so we were able to get things done. We did not agree in all things, but we did in some, and those we pulled at together. That was my first lesson in real politics. It is just this; if you are cast on a desert island with only a screwdriver, a hatchet and a chisel to make a boat with, why, go make the best one you can. It would be better if you had a saw, but you haven't. So with men. Here is my friend in Congress who is a good man, a strong man, but cannot be made to believe in some things in which I trust. It is too bad that he doesn't look at it as I do, but he *does not*, and we have to work together as we can. There is a point, of course, where a man must take the isolated peak and break with all his associates for clear principle: but until that time come he must work, if he would be of use, with men as they are. As long as the good in them overbalances the evil, let him work with them for the best that can be obtained."

FIGHTING CORRUPTION.

In his successive offices Mr. Roosevelt not merely exerted a strong influence upon the immediate community, whose official representative he was at the time being, but by reason both of his forceful personality and of the often unconventional, although always effective, methods of work which he employed he achieved a national prominence out of ordinary proportion to the importance of his official position. His record in the Assembly was such that his party nominated him for the mayoralty of the city of New York when he was absent on his ranch in Dakota. Although defeated in the mayoralty election, his work on behalf of the merit system, as opposed to the spoils system of politics, was such that he was made a Civil Service commissioner—probably the last office a politician would wish to hold who desired further promotion, for the conflict which a Civil Service commissioner must have with members of Congress and other party leaders on questions of patronage is usually, or, at any rate, has been in the past history of American politics, inevitably detrimental to further official advancement. He was taken from the Federal service in Washington to New York City by a reform mayor and put in charge of the police, because he had shown both physical and moral courage in fighting corruption of all sorts; and the New York police force at that time was thoroughly tainted with corruption, not in its rank and file, but among its superior officers, who used the power in their hands to extort money bribes chiefly from saloon-keepers liquor-dealers, gamblers and prostitutes. As police commissioner Mr. Roosevelt brought to his side every honest man on the force. By personal detective work, that is, by visiting police stations at unexpected times and by making the rounds at night of disorderly places which were suspected of violating the law, he not only displayed personal courage in positions of some danger, but aroused public opinion. The very sensation created by the novelty of his methods set standards and started reforms which have greatly improved the *morale* of the entire force. The hopelessly vicious policemen hated him, but no man ever had a stronger personal hold upon the great body of the honest officers—a hold which existed long after he left the police department, and was frequently expressed by members of the force as he passed through the city streets. When he became assistant secretary of the navy, his work was not so publicly conspicuous, but in this office he gained an experience which was of great value in his administration of naval affairs during his presidency. It is doubtful if, without the experience of this secretaryship, he could have successfully originated and carried out the plan of sending the United States navy around the world in 1907. He went to the Spanish War as a volunteer against the urgent wishes of his political advisers, and in spite of the protests of some of his best and most intimate friends. The conditions in Cuba had long convinced him that war with Spain was inevitable, and that, for humane reasons alone, it was both right and necessary to drive the Spanish power out from the Carribean Sea. Having urged this view upon the country, when war was declared he felt that it would be inconsistent for him not to share personally in the perils of a conflict which he believed to be a just one, and which he had done as much as he could to bring about. His record in the war for efficiency and personal gallantry no doubt contributed largely to his nomination and election as governor of the state of New York; but he attained the governorship not on this ground alone. There are many instances in American politics of nominations made solely on a war record which have led to hopeless defeat in election. His work in the governorship brought him still more into prominence as a national leader. His uncompromising antagonism to political blackmail and bribery, and his determination to pursue the right, as he saw the right, only in a common-sense fashion, made bitter enemies on the one hand among the corrupt politicians, and, on the other hand, among theoretical reformers, and discussions raged in the newspapers about his executive acts, his speeches, and his official messages much as they raged during his seven years in the White House. If he had never reached the presidency he would probably have been a figure long remembered in American political life. But it was his course in the presidency that gave him his international reputation, and it is as President Roosevelt that future historians of American political life must chiefly discuss him.

FIGHT AGAINST JACKSONIAN THEORY.

Mr. Roosevelt entered the presidency definitely committed to two principles which profoundly affected his course has chief executive of the United States. He had a well wrought-out belief in ... government, and a passionate hatred of political and commercial corruption. He believed the United States to be a unified republic, a sovereign nation, and not a federation of independent states united only for mutual benefit and protection. He not only hated corruption *per se*, but he clearly saw that as efficiency has a greater power for good, so corruption has a greater power for evil in a strongly centralized government. He understood that political materialism, selfishness and corruption in federal administration afford the strongest possible argument for those who advocate strengthening the independent power of the separate states at the expense of nationalism. At the very outset of his administration he therefore set himself to work, not only to improve the personnel of the government service, but by exhortations in his messages and public speeches to arouse a sense of civil responsibility both among office-holders and among all the citizens. His official messages to Congress, probably more frequent, certainly much longer than those of any of his predecessors, were quite as often treatises on the moral principles of government as they were recommendations of specific legislative or administrative policies. The effect of his exhortations, as well as of his personal character and public acts, upon the standards and spirit of official life in the United States, was a pronounced one in attracting to the federal service a group of men who took up their work of public office with the same spirit of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice that actuates the military volunteer in time of war. No American president has done so much to discredit and destroy the old Jacksonian theory of party government that "to the victors belong the spoils," and to create confidence in the practical success as well as the moral desirability of a system of appointments to office which rests upon efficiency and merit only. Mr. Roosevelt not only attacked dishonesty in public affairs but in private business as well, asserting that "malefactors of great wealth" endeavour to control legislation so as to increase the profits of monopolies or "trusts," and that to prevent such control it is necessary to extend the powers of the federal government. In carrying out this policy of government regulation and supervision of corporations he became involved in a great struggle with the powerful financial interests whose profits were threatened, and with those legislators who sincerely believed that government should solely concern itself with protecting life and property, and should leave questions of individual and social relations in trade and finance to be settled by the separation of so-called natural economic laws. In the struggle, although he was bitterly accused of violating the written constitution, of arresting and destroying business prosperity of attempting a radical departure from the accepted social system of the country, he was remarkably successful. By his speeches and messages, and by his frank use of one of the greatest of modern social engines—the newspaper press—he created a public opinion which heartily supported him. Under his effective influence laws were framed which were not merely in themselves measures of stringent regulation of business and the accumulation of wealth, but which established precedents, that as time goes on will inevitably make the doctrine of federal control permanent and of wider application. The struggle against some of the most powerful financial and political influences of the time not unnaturally gave rise to the idea that his work as president was destructive—perhaps the necessarily destructive work of the reformer—but not essentially constructive. Even those friendly to him sometimes felt it necessary to defend his political course by saying that he was compelled to raze the old buildings and prepare the ground on which his successors might build new and better structures. A brief consideration of some of the constructive achievements of his administration will show that the "destructive" theory of his political activities is not sustained by the facts.

LITERARY WORK.

No account of Mr. Roosevelt's career is complete without a reference to his literary work, which has been somewhat overshadowed by his reputation as a man of public affairs. He was all his life an omnivorous reader of the best books in very varied fields of literature, and he developed to an unusual degree the faculty of digesting and remembering what he had read. His history of the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, written when he was twenty-four years old, is still the standard history of that conflict, and his *Winning of the West* is probably the best work which has been written on American frontier life of the 19th century, a life that developed certain fundamental and distinctive American social and political traits. His *African Game Trails*, the record of his scientific hunting expedition in Africa in 1909-10, is much more than a narrative of adventures on a wild continent. It is a study of social and ethnological conditions, and contains many passages of literary charm, describing bird life, animal life and natural scenery. An appendix that gives some account of the "Pigskin Library" which he carried with him for daily reading in the heart of Africa is a surprising exposition of the wide range of his reading. As a public speaker his style was incisive, forceful and often eloquent, although he made no effort to practise oratory as an art. The volume of his African and European addresses, published in the autumn of 1910, not only presents an epitome of his political philosophy, but discloses the wide range of his interest in life and the methods by which he had striven to bring public opinion to his point of view.

QUICK AT TIME OF CRISIS.

Personally of great physical and mental vigour, his work was done at high pressure and he had the faculty of inspiring his colleagues or his subordinates with his own enthusiasm for doing things. The volume of his letters and his writings in books, articles for the press and speeches and official messages, is enormous, and yet this work was done in the midst of the executive labours of a long political career. Besides being famous as a hunter of big game, he was a skilful horseman and a good tennis player. Regular physical exercise in the open air contributed much to his abounding vitality. A man of decisive action when his mind was made up on any given question, his very decisiveness sometimes gave the impression that his judgments were hasty. On the contrary, few men were more deliberate in considering all sides of an important problem. His long experience, his wide reading and his thorough knowledge of all sorts and conditions of men, enabled him to act quickly at a time of crisis, but his important speeches, or a course of political action that might be far-reaching in its effect, were not cast into their final form without careful consultation with the best advisers he could obtain. The first form of his written speeches was always painstakingly edited and revised, and not infrequently entirely rewritten. He expressed his own judgment of his success as a public man by saying that it was not due to any special gifts or genius, but to the fact that by patience and laborious persistence he had developed ordinary qualities to a more than ordinary degree.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

WHO DIED ON MONDAY LAST.

STRIKE ON ROHILKAND RAILWAYS.

400 CLERKS OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAREILLY, Jan. 7.

The clerical staff of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon railways general offices, comprising about 400 men struck work on Monday afternoon, alleging the redress of their grievances had been refused. The Agent has notified the men unless they return to work within 48 hours their services will be terminated, to which a reply has been sent soliciting relief to the full extent of the Agent's fowers.

LOCO WORKMEN JOIN STRIKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAREILLY, Jan. 8.

The Rohilkhan Kumaon Railway Indian Staff of the General Offices struck work at 3-30 p.m., on the 6th instant. They approached the Agent with a memorial stating grievances about pay, leave, railway pass and famine allowance. The Agent's reply was "damn bloody get out." The agent notified that unless the clerks join the office by 11 a.m., on the 8th their services would be terminated. Inspite of the Agent's further threats the clerks are still holding out.

The loco workmen of the main workshop struck to-day for the same reason. The Traffic and loco running staff intend striking soon, if their grievances be not redressed.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The rice market was dull to-day, there being little or no business done. Small mills of old crop were in demand but could not be had even at Rs. 335. Quotations were January Rs. 325, three months Rs. 329, small mills Rs. 345, old rice 357-8.

Dr. T. M. Nair arrived in Madras on Wednesday morning. He hopes to continue his campaign in India during the short time he will be here, preparatory to his re-arting for England.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

FURTHER DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

KOLIS' PART IN THE TRAGEDY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 4.

The Special Tribunal commenced its sittings to-day at a quarter-past eleven. There were a few spectators mostly relatives of the accused. There were also some policemen of different grades present presumably as spectators. Mr. Chitale continued his arguments for the defence. The question for the Court to determine was, he said, whether the crowd consisted mainly of Kolis. According to the prosecution version the Kolis had not come there, and if at all present, they came at a late hour—about sunset—and they were merely idle spectators and took no part whatsoever in the proceedings of the day. Mr. Beyts, Collector and District Magistrate, who was summoned by the defence had stated in his examination that the Kolis played a minor part, while Rao Bahadur Kobje who was in charge of the investigation, had stated that the Kolis had nothing to do with arson or murder. The prosecution witness, it was interesting to note, had denied the seizure of the Thakar boys in the streets. On the other hand, the presence of Kolis, counsel contended, had been admitted not only by the defence witnesses, but also by some of the prosecution witnesses—Vithu (29), Pandurang Narayan (30), Raoji Bhaju (53), Dipchand (54), Hemraj (55), Nagu Keshav (72), Bhiva Thali (29), Nathuman (75), Bhiva Bhavan (81), Devji Parikh (47) and Bapu Ramoshi (48). Over and above all this, counsel relied on Mr. Beyts' evidence.

Mr. Sathe: You don't refer to Ex. 16?

Mr. Chitale: Yes. Ex. 16 also.

MR. BEYTS' TELEGRAM.

Counsel relied on Mr. Beyts' evidence and mostly on the purport of the telegram sent to him from Sangamner by the Third Class Magistrate of Akola. The purport of the telegram as admitted by Mr. Beyts in his examination, was "A crowd of 1,000 Kolis burnt Mamlatdar alive and also his house. Send help."

Mr. Binning objected on the ground that the telegram had not been proved.

Mr. Clements: We have not got that telegram before us and the Third Class Magistrate has not been examined in this case.

Mr. Chitale: We are not responsible if the telegram has not been produced before the Court. The purport of it was brought out in the course of Mr. Beyts' evidence. *Surely we can't help if in a heinous case of* this nature important official telegrams get lost.

Mr. Clements: The Magistrate is alive and why should we not send for him and *examine him?*

Mr. Chitale: It was for the prosecution *to have examined him and if they failed to* do so we can't help it.

Mr. Clements: But its existence was brought out not by the prosecution, but by the defence?

Mr. Chitale: Yes. It was admitted by Mr. Beyts who spoke to its purport as stated *above by me.*

Mr. Binning: I have received a report that the telegram has been sent on to the file of the District Magistrate. If my friend *wants to see it, I can send for it.*

Mr. Chitale: I don't want to see anything now.

Mr. Binning: The Third Class Magistrate reported during that day to the District Magistrate and said in his report that recruits were killed in the Bazar.

Mr. Chitale: It may be so. But it is not fair to say that the recruits were killed in the Bazar.

Mr. Clements: It is not fair for you to draw any inference you like from a document which is not proved. If you want to *rely on it we must examine the witness.*

NO NEED TO CALL MR. BEYTS.

Mr. Chitale: I can't prevent the Court *from taking any evidence now.* I have already begun my arguments.

Mr. Clements: We will call the evidence *of the witness. He is an official and can be* easily sent for.

Mr. Chitale: I have much experience of these officers. I don't want to call him at *this stage and obtain an adverse opinion* from him. If the Court's finding is against me on this point, I will shift to other grounds.

Mr. Sathe: If as you say the telegram was sent, how will it help you?

Mr. Clements: We shall send for him on *Monday.*

Mr. Binning: We shall telegraph for him now, so that he may be able to reach here in time on Monday.

Mr. Chitale: I don't want to rely on the telegram. Instead of that, I would rather give up my point.

Mr. Clements: You had better drop it. Otherwise we will have to call the witness.

Mr. Chitale: The prosecution did not cross-examine Mr. Beyts on this point, though they had the opportunity.

Mr. Sathe: If you want to rely on it and strain the point in your favour, we will have to call the witness as our president *says. Otherwise it is not necessary to do* so.

Mr. Chitale: I have made up my mind *not to take that risk.*

PRESENCE OF KOLIS.

Counsel next relied very strongly on the *evidence of Mr. Guider and the defence wit*nesses who had almost all spoken to the presence of Kolis. He drew the attention of the Court to the confessional statement *of Shankar Naikwadi (Ex. 11) before Mr. Mobetjee.*

Mr. Binning said that in order to shorten the point, he would admit that the Kolis were there.

Mr. Chitale said he wanted to show that the Kolis not only were there, but were *there from the beginning and took prominent* part.

Mr. Clements: Ex. 87 shows that the Kolis were there from 3 p.m.

Mr. Sathe: Others show that they were there from the beginning.

Mr. Chitale: They were there from the beginning and committed overt acts also.

Mr. Sathe: At least the evidence shows that some Kolis rushed at the Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Chitale said that Mr. Guider had stated in reply to the Court that so far as *his investigation went that the Kolis were* there from the beginning though Vithalsingh *had denied it in Court.*

Mr. Clements: Was Vithalsingh asked about the Kolis?

Mr. Chitale: Yes, he was asked about the Kolis and also about the Thakar incident (Ex. 27). I have other evidence to show that Vithalsingh was there when the Thakar boy was seized.

Mr. Clements: Yes. He says he saw no Kolis.

Mr. Binning interjected, "he says he went away at 4 p.m."

Mr. Chitale: I am on this point that not only were the Kolis there, but they also committed overt acts.

SHANKAR NAIKWADI'S CONFESSION.

Dealing with Shankar Naikwadi's confessional statement, counsel asked the Court to notice that he had stated that the crowd were armed with sticks, axes and "bhalas." But, according to the prosecution, the Marathas and others had no "bhalas" at all. All of them were armed with sticks and axes. Shankar also stated that one Koli was hit by the shot.

Mr. Mehta: Does he not also say that the Kolis began to beat the Fouzdar and the Marathas stopped them?

Mr. Chitale replied in the affirmative and then referred to Gangaram Shete's confessional statement before the Collector wherein he had spoken to the part of the Kolis. Some witnesses had spoken to Hari Koli attacking Sawalram Havildar directly.

Mr. Clements inquired if it was Murlidhar who had said so.

Mr. Chitale said Murlidhar only mentioned Devalya, but they had elicited the information from Govinda Naikwadi and Pandurang Narayan. It was evident from the evidence of all these people that the Kolis were present from the beginning, set fire to the front door of the Mamlatdar's house, lost some one among their number, and attacked the Fouzdar and the Havildar. Hari Koli, counsel said, was a recruit and it was very significant he should attack the Havildar. It was natural if he did so, especially in view of the fact that he could not have been pleased with the treatment meted out to him as a recruit. It was also significant that the investigation suddenly stopped regarding the part of the Kolis and one Koli, who was in custody, was released in a most extraordinary manner under the order of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Binning: What my learned friend says is absolutely incorrect. It was his own witnesses who stated it.

Mr. Chitale: You will have your fair turn. Please don't interrupt me.

WRONG LINE OF INVESTIGATION.

Counsel then said that he had made out *one point, viz., that while all the official* witnesses tried to make the Kolis merely bystanders, he had made out so far that they *were the active participants. Looking to* the whole line of investigation from the beginning, they found it very unsatisfactory. The investigation started with the theory *that there was some brain behind the whole thing, that it must be a Brahminical brain,* that accused No. 1 supplied that brain, that the Kolis took no part in it, that they had no grievance and that therefore they were *merely idle spectators. It was important to* notice that the investigating officers confined *their attention only to Akola and the* neighbouring villages. The evidence showed some constables were sent to look for Devalya and Haribhajan, but beyond that *the investigating officers took no steps in the* matter. On the contrary they assumed that the Kolis had nothing to do with it and started running in, Marathas and others. Counsel was of opinion that Rao Bahadur Kobje had obtained a copy of the confessional statement and had secured the release of Vithu Govind under order of the District Magistrate. It was no judicial order and it was surprising that such an order could have been made.

In further cross-examination he had asked Rao Bahadur Kobje why Vithu Govind had been let off. Mr. Kobje stated "because he was a Koli." He had also admitted that he had entered so in his diary.

Mr. Clements: Mr. Beyts went to the *meeting of the Kolis on the 26th.*

Mr. Chitale: At Rajpur.

Mr. Clements: He says that the investi*gation did not disclose that Kolis had taken* part.

Mr. Chitale: Up to 25th August there was evidence against the Kolis.

Mr. Clements: Against particular Kolis?

Mr. Chitale: Not only against particular Kolis, but against Kolis in general. For *that I rely on the first confessional state*ment.

Mr. Clements: No, no. Govinda Naikwadi and Pandurang Narayan say so. Do *they mention Hari Woli?*

Mr. Chitale: That I don't know.

Mr. Sathe: (After referring to Govinda Naikwadi's statement)—when you want to *labour the point that before the 25th the* part of the Kolis was not investigated you *ought in fairness to us mention your refer*ences.

Mr. Chitale: My difficulty is that no Police statements are before me.

Mr. Sathe: Have you not been supplied with copies?

Mr. Chitale: No.

Counsel then proceeded to point out that *if the Police had some excuse not to carry* the investigation further regarding the part of the Kolis after they had started it, *it was another matter. But his complaint* was that there was no investigation at all.

Mr. Clements: Has not Mr. Kolji said that some Kolis were there?

Mr. Chitale: (Reading the evidence of Mr. Kolji) said that when he was asked whether Narayan Sonar of Sakarwadi or the Koli Jahgirdar of that village was arrested, he had said, "No."

Hon. Sathe: Why don't you read the other portion?

Mr. Chitale: I have not finished reading it.

"NO KOLI SHOULD BE TROUBLED."

Mr. Chitale then read from Mr. Kolji's evidence. It was my idea that no Kolis should *be troubled in this case. The District* Magistrate approved of my view. It was thought that Kolis would become outlaws and prove troublesome to the population. There might be a general rising. This was war time," etc., Mr. Kolji had also admitted that it was precisely why Vithu had been released. *Mr. Kolji had admitted that the* reason for the release shown in his diary was *the political ground of unrest."*

Mr. Mehta: If you examine the Police report, you will find that the only evidence against Hari is Ex. 29 and Ex 30.

Mr. Clements said that he had not heard about the Sakharwadi Jagirdar.

Mr. Chitale: The merchants who were examined said that.

Mr. Sathe: My impression is he was with the crowd.

At this stage there was some discussion regarding the presence of the Koli Jahgirdar of Sakharwadi, after which Mr. Mehta asked Counsel what was the evidence against the other Kolis except Hari.

Mr. Chitale said he was not in a position to say since the Police made no investigation on the point.

Mr. Mehta:—Now, what is your argument?

Mr. Chitale:—First the political ground of unrest. Secondly there was the fact of the stationing of the military police at Kothul, Rajpur and other Koli strongholds. This strengthens our belief that this was a Koli business and the authorities were fully cognisant of it. As such the part taken by the Kolis is a matter for further investigation.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL REASONS.

Mr. Mehta:—Your argument amounts to this that Mr. Kobje wanted to exempt the Kolis from the beginning?

Mr. Chitale:—Yes, for administrative and political reasons. You have clinched the matter.

Mr. Sathe:—Or pitched the key high? (Laughter).

Mr. Chitale:—No, "clinched the matter" is right.

Mr. Chitale then discussed the assumption of the prosecution that there was a Brahminical brain behind it. They had been asked to believe that the Kolis were lamblike people and were incapable of any mischief. Only the previous day the question had been put to him whether the police had combined with others to bolster up a case against the accused. His contention was that the Kolis had been let alone for the political reason of unrest as stated by Mr. Kolji.

"THERE IS NO POLITICS IN THIS."

Mr. Binning:—I don't think anybody has used the word "political" except Mr. Chitale. There is no politics in this.

Mr. Chitale:—I am quite justified in saying so. My complaint is this that no investigation was held to find out the part of the Kolis in the rioting. Instead of conducting a proper investigation, the people were terrorised. In one week from the 26th August to the 1st or 2nd September the whole investigation of this important matter was finished and that too while the *investigating officers remained in Akola* without their going outside the town. Whereas it was a matter of great import*ance that the part of the Kolis should have* been investigated fully and not overlooked as had been done in this case.

Continuing Mr. Chitale said there was *the evidence of Mr. Beyts.* He had stated in his evidence that a rising of Kolis was feared and that 40 military police had been sent to Kothur.

Mr. Binning: Give the correct wording.

Mr. Beyts' evidence says, "some people were inciting the Kolis to rise."

Mr. Chitale: Am I reading wrongly?

Mr. Binning: Yes.

Mr. Chitale: Then you are wrong—you are perfectly wrong.

Mr. Mehta: Let there be no beat between you.

Mr. Chitale: It would be better if I am not repeatedly obstructed.

Mr. Binning: Very well.

Mr. Chitale then read further portions from Mr. Beyts' evidence and taking up the whole evidence said that in answer to the Court, Mr. Beyts had stated that he had assured the Kolis that no prosecutions would be instituted against them. Counsel took exception to the words "Instigated to rise" as being too vague. He also took exception to the manner in which investigation of the part of the Kolis suddenly stopped and the whole thing had been hurried through within a week's time.

(To be continued.)

SEND-OFF TO MR. DESHMUKH.

(From our special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 7.

The members of the local bar entertained this evening Mr. Deshmukh, Public Prosecutor, on the eve of his departure to Belgaum as Assistant Judge. Mr. Deshmukh, who is one of the oldest pleaders, had earned the sympathy and goodwill of the legal profession and also of the general public. In connection with the Mamlatdar Murder Case the brunt of the prosecution work fell on him. The public also joined the members of the bar in wishing Mr. Deshmukh every success in the new sphere of his activities. Before the Special Tribunal adjourned its sitting to-day, the Commissioners congratulated Mr. Deshmukh on his appointment and wished him 'a happy new life.'

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 7.

The Commander in Chief and Lady Monro accompanied by his Excellency's staff arrived here this morning from Calcutta by a special train. On arrival his Excellency began the inspection of the 81st Pioneers, Second Sappers and Miners, British and Indian station hospitals, etc. Their Excellencies, are staying at Westward Hotel with General and Mrs. Cross Barratt.

KUT HEROES.

SHIPLOAD ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

INSPIRING SCENE AT ALEXANDRA DOCK.

A perfect shipload of repatriated Kut prisoners-of-war returned to Bombay by R.I.M.S. Hardinge at ten o'clock yesterday morning and were accorded a rousing reception at the Alexandra Dock where a great crowd, representing all communities, assembled to welcome 1,300 gallant officers and men. It was the largest hitherto brought to Bombay, and as they formed up on the wharf in three sides of a square, the scene was most inspiring. Five hundred at least were obliged to remain on board for want of space on the quay and until the others had filed into the regally decorated shed. Lieut.-Colonel Greig, Military Secretary, arrived early and joined General Sir Charles Anderson, Commanding Southern Army, General Wyndham Knight, commanding Bombay Brigade, General Sir John, Chief Embarkation Officer, Lieut.-Col. Barnado, Lieut.-Col. Maitland, Captain Wils Director Royal Indian Marine to receive his Excellency the Governor who was accompanied by Captain Benson A.D.C., Lady Lloyd was unfortunately too indisposed to be present. His Excellency's arrival was announced by the Stafford's Band striking up "God Save the King." The Governor at once ascended the "look-out" in position on the wharf, and addressing the officers and men both on board and ashore said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Officers, Non-Commissioned-Officers and Men:—I have come here to-day to extend to you on behalf of my Government and the people of this great Presidency our unite' and deep-felt welcome to you on your return to these shores.

Bombay has welcomed many great and distinguished people at different times but our welcome to you to-day is a special one. It is our tribute of gratitude pride and admiration to those who have fought and suffered for their King and Country and for a great cause Since the day that many of you left India, British and Indian troops have fought side by side all over the world, in Europe, in Asia and in Africa. They have followed the call of duty through darkmists of suffering and even of disaster. So and only so have they achieved a victory complete; so and only so have the glorious traditions of the British and Indian armies *been maintained unsullied and largely en*hanced. Never befors have the efforts of our Empire been so diverse, never have they *been so triumphant. Our welcome to you* to-day is also a reverent and a silent salute *to that great company of comrades who have* died on the beld of attle and who cannot *return to-day. Hundreds of years ago a* great orator said that "heroes have the whole world for their tomb." We know that to be true to-day and we may remember with comfort and satisfaction at this moment that one of the results of the victory is that whether at Mons or in the deserts of *Sinai or on the steep cliffs of Gallipoli, our* soldiers' graves are guarded at this hour by their own comrades and our own peoples.

Taking part in this welcome to you to-day are *many ladies and gentlemen who, while* you have been fighting and suffering in the war, have done a noble share in helping to alleviate your suffering and in tending the sick. You will be grateful to them as they and the whole Empire are grateful to you. In conclusion, let me renew my words of welcome and add the hope that now that you have returned to India you may enjoy the full comforts of peace and prosperity.

His Excellency's speech was delivered to the troops in Hindustani by Subedar Major Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao A.D.C.

SIR C. ANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

General Sir Charles Anderson, next addressed the officers and men on behalf of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and himself as follows and then addressed the *troops in Urdu:—*

Officers, non-commissioned Officers and men—I have come here to-day to welcome you on your return to India and to convey to you the following message from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"I extend to you the warmest welcome on your return to India and congratulate *you from my heart on the* noble way you have upheld the traditions of the Army and the fortitude with which you endured the special hardships and sufferings you have had to face."

On my own behalf also I welcome you on *your return to India at this time* of general rejoicing when the complete victory of the Allied forces both on land and on the sea over the forces of the Central Powers in Europe, Asia and Africa has ensured that the great objects for which we fought shall be attained.

It gives me great pleasure to know that so many troops belonging to the Southern Command were engaged both in the defence and in the relief of Kut and that they showed *fortitude in defence and bravery in attack.*

I hope you may all enjoy a good time amongst your own people in this year which *has just begun and be able with them to* look back with pride on the past four years *of war and to contemplate with hope the* future wherein the great victory attained *in all theatres of war gives full assurance* of a time of progress unhampered by that continual threat of war which the collapse of Germany has at last removed from the *world. (Applause.).*

Sir Charles Anderson next addressed the troops in fluent Urdu, and then his Excellency Sir George Lloyd walked down the front line and shook hands with all the British and Indian Officers, and congratulated each.

The scene in the shed where 1,300 officers and men were seated was truly a remarkable one. Elaborate arrangements were made to entertain them while the Staffords Band played some lively patriotic airs.

The ladies who officiated as waitresses, and garlanded every officer and man were:—Lady Nethersole, Lady Birkett, Miss Rimington, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. A. E. Baird, Mrs. Brent, Mrs. Murdoch, Mrs. Chilton, Mrs. D'Monte, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Heardon, Miss K. Martyr, Miss S. Martyr, Miss Cowdrey, Miss Fridoux, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Rahimtulla Carrimbhoy, Mrs. Rahimtulla Chinoy, Miss Chinoy, Begum of Savanur, Mrs. Dhanjibhoy Petit, Miss Jalbhoy Sett, Mrs. J. L. Panday, Mrs. Nowroji Saklatwalla, Mrs. A. R. Talyarkhan, Mrs. Pandole, Miss Davar, Mrs. Barucha, Mrs. A. Rustomjee, Miss Vakeel, Miss Desai, Miss Mehta, Mrs. Manglagavri Chunilal Setalwad, Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai, Mrs. Jitendranani K. Thakore, Mrs. Tapiben S. Motievala, Mrs. Vidijagori Mugatlal, Mrs. Kesrinath Kele, Lady C. H. Setalvad, Mrs. Virmati Keshanlal, Mrs. Kalavanti Motivala, Mrs. Jamuaben Munshi, Miss Vijya Kumari Hora.

The complete list of the arrivals was published in the "Chronicle" on Monday.

LOAN OF MOTOR CARS.

The Secretary, the Troops Reception Committee, Bombay, has requested us to publish the following. The thanks of the Troops Reception Committee are due to the following owners who generously lent their cars yesterday for the conveyance of the Repatriated "Kut" Prisoners of War, and thereby added greatly to the success of the welcome to our Heroes after their long captivity:—Mr. Ardeshir K. Patel, Mrs. Newland, Mr. R. Woollcombe, Messrs. The French Motor Car Co., Mr. J. H. Fyfe, Messrs. Leach & Weborny, Mr. Khurshedji Limjee, and Mr. J. Benson.

CRADDOCK REFORMS SCHMEE.

BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION'S CRITICISM.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The Young Men's Buddhist Association's criticisms of the Craddock reforms scheme are mainly directed against the system of indirect election to the Legislative Assembly and the position of the headman and the official of the Government as a member of the Circle Board. Direct franchise for all elections is demanded. Communal representation is opposed. The power of certificates is to be limited to measures deemed essential for the peace and tranquility of the Province. Resolutions of the Assembly should be binding on the Government. The presidents of the Board should be elected and have the right to overrule their Boards without the concurrence of the Lieut.-Governor. Complete separation of the finances of India and Burma heads of revenues is desired.

The proposal to have three Burmese members in the Council of State is accepted. They should consist of one office member and two *elected by the Legislative Assembly. The* formation of a national Burmese army and other proposals are identical with the Burma *Reform League's suggestions previously wired* the membership of the two bodies being some what similar.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The following names appear in casualty lists No. 813 and 814 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of Disease:—I.A.R.O., Lt. C.A.J. Ward Indian Army. Captains R. T. Sweet, L. V. Hoyne Fox, both previously reported prisoners of war. East Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Lt. T. Hughes.

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"DAVID AND GOLIATH."

SIR JOHN SIMON ON THE COALITION.

Sir John Simon spoke in support of the candidature of Sir Arthur Haworth at a well-attended meeting in the Milton Hall, Manchester, on December 6th. Discussing the reasons given by the Prime Minister for the present election, writes the "Manchester Guardian" Sir John said he had a great admiration for "David." but the difficulty he new felt was to understand how anybody could pledge himself to follow not David but a coalition between Goliath and David, in which, unfortunately, Goliath was much the bigger partner. (Laughter.) In the task of reconstruction the new Parliament would have to perform the most vital functions. Instead of filling the House of Commons with docile, pledge-bound members who had no function but to approve the plans which the Government brought forward, we should need every sincere and thoughtful man to contribute his best. The new Parliament must be a really deliberative assembly. The Prime Minister said he wanted a reliable majority. (Laughter.) Every Minister wanted that. But when we were dealing with the critical things that faced us now, could any body diubt the necessity of putting into the next House of Commons men who stood as freemen and represented really and truly the feelings of their constituents on such questions as the home-coming and treatment of the soldiers, their early release and employment, allowances and pensions, the taxation of land values, the drink traffic, and Free Trade?

It had been said that the object of the Coalition Government and its supporters was in the first place, to secure the abolition of party. As a matter of fact, their proposals were not only perpetuating but intensifying the very worst evils of the party system. (Cheers.) Mr. Lloyd George said the other day, "Other people have their party; I want my own party." That was very natural, but it did not make for a non-party Government. (Laughter.) In the second place it was said that we should support the Coalition candidates for the sake of unity. But who had disturbed the national unity at this time? (Hear, hear.) How could unity be preserved by tactics the first result of which was to cause the organised Labour party to call its own representatives out of the Coalition Government? (Cheers.) The effort might produce uniformity, but not unity.

THE DANGEROUS AFTERMATH OF WAR.

Was it not plain to every thoughtful man and woman, Sir John Simon continued, that we were standing on the edge of very dangerous times? (Hear, hear.) Every war brought its aftermath. The aftermath of this war was already being gathered in violence and blood in some of the countries of Europe. The great and supreme task that faced every good citizen in this country now was to see that the next Parliament was so constituted that we might be able to make an immense change in our national life without making a break in our national existence. That could not be done with a *House of Commons which contained dummy* members. It was the mistake the Germans had made in the past, for the system created *by Prince Bismarck made the German Par*liament quite powerless to enforce the real control of democracy on the Government of the day. That was a warning they should face, and the true course was to make our Parliament a really popular representative place. We must show to the man whose heart was burning and who was stirred to *violence that he was not living in a country* where he was to be overridon without the right of making his voice heard.

The greatest of all lessons ristory would draw from the war was that there was something which was stronger than bureaucracy and organisation and master forces and mailed fists and shining armour. It was the invincible spirit of freedom in man. (Cheers.) We must now add to the military victory abroad a moral victory at home by preserving the true, free, deliberative character of the mother of Parliaments. (Cheers.)

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EX-CROWN PRINCE ON THE WAR.

CAUSES OF GERMANY'S DOWNFALL.

In the course of a lengthy conversation which a correspondent of the Associated Press of America had with the ex-Crown Prince in the pastor's small cottage in the island of Wieringen, the latter, in reply to questions, said: "I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any document whatever. Should the German Government decide to form a Republic similar to those of America and France I shall be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen. I shall be ready to do anything to assist my country. I should be happy to work as a labourer in a factory. At present everything in Germany appears to be in a state of chaos, but I hope things will right themselves."

Asked what he considered the turning-point of the war, the ex-Crown Prince said:—

"I am convinced we lost the war in 1914. Early in October, 1914, I considered our position hopeless after the Battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our General Staff had not suffered from nerves. I tried to persuade the General Staff to seek peace then, even at great sacrifices, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine, but was told to mind my own business and to confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this.

Replying to the question, "What finally brought about the downfall of German military power?" the Prince declared: "The revolution, which had been induced by four years of hunger amongst civilians and the troops in the rear, together with overwhelming numbers being gathered by the Entente since America's entry into the war. It undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces. My soldiers, whom I loved, fought with the utmost courage to the end, even when the odds were impossible. They had no rest, and sometimes an entire division numbered only 600 rifles.

"The Kaiser had left Germany, and I asked the Berlin Government whether they desired me to retain my command. They replied negatively. I could not continue to lead armies under the orders of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and therefore I came to Holland without hindrance. No shooting or bombing occurred, and I quit the army with the greatest regret after participating in trench life with the soldiers so long. I have not been to Germany for a year, and from the beginning of the war I only took three or four fortnights' leave.

THE FAILURE AT VERDUN.

"People blame me for the failure at Verdun, but I refused twice to attack there with the troops at my disposal. On the third occasion my attack was successful for the first three days, but I was not properly supported. I thought the Verdun attack a mistake. We should have attacked eastward of Verdun. There was a great probability of success."

The ex-Crown Prince was rather bitter regarding the work of the General Staff, which he asserted, was responsible for a number of mistakes, including this year's great March offensive, which he was ordered to make against his own opinion, but was compelled to obey. The Prince declared Ludendorff was the main-spring of Germany's warlike activities, while Hindenburg was a mere figurehead. Ludendorff and his staff were continually underestimating the enemy forces, and never believed America's contribution of soldiers was as great as it actually was.

Referring to the armistice terms, the ex-Crown Prince said he thought they were very severe and almost impossible of execution, as the Entente was taking away a large portion of means of transport.

Asked whether Germany, if victorious, would not have imposed even severer terms, the Prince "believed" such would not have been the case. When the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was mentioned the Prince said it was hard, because in Russia Germans were confronted with Bolshevism.

Speaking of air raids on unfortified cities, of the fierce submarine warfare, the bombardment of Paris, and the deportation of women from occupied districts to work in Germany, the Prince said he had always entirely disagreed with these policies. The air raids on London and other towns and big-gun bombardment of Paris were useless from a military point of view, he declared, and, in fact, silly. Submarine commanders' orders were read differently by various officers, who went much too far.—"Manchester Guardian."

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AN EXPERT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHY FINSBURY SHOULD HAVE RETURNED MR. COTTON.

Reference has already been made, wrote the Special Correspondent to the "Westminster Gazette" on Dec. 1, to Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, the independent Liberal candidate for Finsbury, who, although he was elected only a few months ago as the Coalition member for Finsbury, has been refused recognition by the official Whips, who have nominated Colonel Archer Shee as the Coalition candidate.

No overtures of any sort were made to, and no explanations were asked from, the Liberal candidate, although he continued to receive Captain Guest's whip until the day of the prorogation and has fulfilled the only pledge he gave to his constituents, which was "to support the Government in all measures for the effective prosecution of the war." On domestic questions which admitted of controversy he has exercised his own judgment. This is all the more remarkable because Colonel Archer Shee, in his last speech in the House, made on the occasion of the debate on the Maurice letter on May 9, 1918, said that he did not intend to support the Government, and abstained from voting. He bitterly attacked the Government. The War Cabinet, he said, had shouldered off the blame for the reverse which took place on March 21, and put that blame on the Army. They had "not provided the necessary reinforcements for the Army." The Prime Minister had that day "given conclusive proof, if any were wanted," that the War Cabinet were "themselves to blame" for the "reverse sustained by the Fifth Army."

In spite of this outburst, Colonel Archer Shee (because he is a Tory) is regarded by Mr. Lloyd George as one of those who "will not desert you when the fire is hot, or even join the enemy." He is an out-and-out Tariff "Reformer," and a convinced and unrepentant Tory. Mr. Lloyd George is handing London over to the reactionaries. He prefers Colonel Acher Shee to a Liberal candidate as more suitable to represent a thoroughly working-class constituency such as Finsbury.

EXPERT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lloyd George has said, among other things, that he wants "experts" in the new Parliament. How do the two candidates react to this test? There is nothing in Colonel Archer Shee's political career to help him in this direction, whereas Mr. Cotton, like his father before him, is a well-known expert on Indian affairs.

The Liberal candidate is putting pensions and separation allowances in the forefront of his programme. He made a speech in the House on October 31, last which showed that his sympathies and his indignation had been strongly aroused by the many cases which had been brought to his notice. He is receiving by every post letters of support from absent soldier voters to whom he has addressed a special letter

Sir John Simon and Private R. S. Cruickshank, V.C., are speaking for Mr. Cotton at the Finsbury Town Hall on Thursday evening next, December 5, at eight o'clock, and meetings will be held every evening until December 13, when a final rally will take place at Vernon Chapel, King's cross-road. Councillor Garrity and Councillor Townsend, the Labour members of the Finsbury Borough Council are strenuously supporting Mr. Cotton, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor has advised the Irish electors in the division to give Mr. Cotton their support, as he has complete confidence in Mr. Cotton's fidelity to Ireland. Mr. Cotton's committee rooms are at 268, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. He will be glad of assistance.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

The reasons for supporting Mr. Cotton are well given in his election address in the six points which he puts in the front of his programme:

Because he will press for

1.—Adequate pensions for our wounded heroes and their dependents, and full consideration for those who have been discharged through sickness.

2.—Speedy demobilisation of sailors and soldiers—especially married men.

3.—Generous unemployment grant until the demobilised men and munition workers find suitable employment.

4.—No conscription after peace is signed.

5.—No taxes on food.

6.—No bureaucratic control of trade and labour now that the war is over.

In his address Mr. Cotton appeals to the voters of Finsbury to remember that by the vote which they give they will be shapping the course of future reforms, and he points to his nine years' work on the L.C.C. for Finsbury as a sufficient guarantee of his sincerity and his democratic beliefs. He protests against an election at the present time, as the sailors and soldiers will be unable to take their rightful share in it, and calls on every soldier's wife and mother to vote, as her boy will be robbed of the opportunity. First and foremost, he asks the electors of Finsbury to help him to secure justice for the fighting-men and their wives and dependents, and declares that pensions should be put on a statutory basis, to be obtained as a right, and not at the discretion of the Ministry of Pensions. Separation allowances must be materially increased to meet the increased cost of living.

Finally Mr. Cotton declares: "I am prepared to support any Government which may be formed after the election, so long as the measures it introduces are in consonance with those which I have outlined. But I protest against secret compacts between politicians, and reserve the fullest right of criticism if the legislation proposed is not framed on truly democratic lines. I warn you against the Press monopoly which is being created. Form your own judgment. Refuse to be chloroformed, and do not give a blank cheque to anyone. A great wave of democracy is sweeping over Europe. Do not allow yourselves to be cheated out of your birthright by the forces of reaction which are as powerful as ever."

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"We may well be grateful to this young poet who has given us a glimpse of the Indian soul in a shape we can understand.....Harindranath Chattopadhyay shows forth the spirit of the Nation taking form and shape in the divine gift of songs."—*United India.*

"This is a delightful book. On first reading it one is carried away by its radiant youth. Lines of loveliness flow from the poet's pen as easily and as exquisitely as the notes of the nightingale flood the night with melody."—*New India.*

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EXPLOITS OF THE MYSTERY V. C.

HOW CAPT. CAMPBELL LURED U-BOATS TO THEIR DOOM.

Some of the exploits of Captain Gordon Campbell, the Mystery V.C., who has sent several German submarines to their doom, are recorded in a supplement to the "London Gazette" issued in mail week.

Captain Campbell is the most famous of the commanders of "Q" boats, which are warships camouflaged to look like anything but what they actually are.

The following is the story of some of the achievements for which Captain Campbell has been decorated:—

On March 22, 1916, H.M.S. Farnborough, disguised as an Admiralty collier, under the command of Lieut.-Comdr. Gordon Campbell, R.N., observed a submarine awash about five miles distant on the port bow.

When on the port quarter the submarine fired a shot across the Farnborough's bows and partly submerged. The Farnborough thereupon stopped, disembarking a "panic party" under the command of Tempy. Engineer Sub-Lieut. J. S. Smith, R.N.R. The submarine then closed to about 800 yards, and fired a shell which fell short.

Lieut.-Comdr. Campbell immediately hoisted the White Ensign and opened fire with his concealed armament. The submarine slowly disappeared, and the Farnborough proceeded over the spot and dropped depth charges.

The submarine reappeared in a nearly perpendicular position, and five more rounds were fired into her at nearly point-blank range, whereupon she sank for the last time, the sea being covered with a large quantity of oil and pieces of wreckage.

In recognition of his services, Lieut.-Commander Campbell was awarded the D.S.O. and promoted to the rank of Commander.

On April 15, 1916, the Farnborough encountered another submarine and destroyed it.

ENEMY COMMANDER DECAPITATED.

Commander Campbell's next adventure was on Feb. 17, 1917, in H.M.S. "Q 5." The ship was struck by a torpedo abreast of No. hold. Action stations were sounded and the "panic party" abandoned ship. The engineer officer reported that the engine room was flooding and was ordered to remain at his post as long as possible, which he and his staff, several of whom were severely wounded, most gallantly did. The submarine came down the port side of the ship and fire was withheld until all guns could bear at point-blank range. The first shot beheaded the captain of the submarine as he was climbing out of the conning tower; and the submarine finally sank with conning tower open and crew pouring out.

One officer and one man were rescued on the surface and taken prisoner, after which the boats were recalled, and all hands proceeded to do their utmost to keep the ship afloat. A wireless signal for assistance had been sent out when (but not until) the fate of the submarine was assured, and a destroyer and sloop arrived a couple of hours later and took Q5 in tow. She was finally beached in safety.

SUPREME TEST OF DISCIPLINE.

The action may be regarded as a supreme test of naval discipline. The chief engineer and engine-room watch remained at their posts to keep the dynamo working until driven out by the water, then remaining concealed on top of the cylinders. The guns' crews had to remain concealed in their gun-houses for nearly half an hour, while the ship slowly sank lower in the water; from a crew, every individual member of which displayed such conspicuous bravery, two officers—Lieutenant Leonard S. Loveless, R.N.R., and Lieutenant Ronald N. Stuart, R.N.R., received the Distinguished Service Order; three officers the Distinguished Service Cross, and eight men the Distinguished Service Medal.

In recognition of the unexampled gallantry of Commander Gordon Campbell, the King was pleased to award him the Victoria Cross.

After another fight with a submarine Commander Campbell was promoted to the rank of captain

The most desperate of Captain Gordon Campbell's "Q" boat exploits was while he was in command of H.M.S. Dunraven, disguised as an armed merchantman. After being attacked the Dunraven sent out wireless messages for the benefit of the submarine: "Help! Come quickly—submarine chasing and shelling me." Finally, when the shells began falling close, the Dunraven stopped and abandoned ship by the "panic party". The ship was then being heavily shelled and on fire aft. In the meantime the submarine closed to 400 yards distant, partly obscured from view by the dense clouds of smoke issuing from the Dunraven's stern.

Despite the knowledge that the after magazine must inevitably explode if he waited, and further that a gun and gun's crew lay concealed over the magazine, Captain Campbell decided to reserve his fire until the submarine had passed clear of the smoke

A moment later, however, a heavy explosion occurred aft, blowing the gun and gun's crew into the air.

Realising that a torpedo must inevitably follow, Captain Campbell ordered the surgeon to remove all wounded and conceal them in cabins; hoses were also turned on the poop, which was a mass of flames. A signal was sent out warning men-of-war to divert all traffic below the horizon in order that nothing should interrupt the final phase of the action. Twenty minutes later a torpedo again struck the ship abaft the engine-room.

SUNK WITH COLOURS FLYING.

An additional party of men were again sent away as a "panic party", and left the ship to outward appearances completely abandoned, with the White Ensign flying and guns unmasked. For the succeeding 50 minutes the submarine examined the ship through her periscope. During this period boxes of cordite and shells exploded every few minutes, and the fire on the poop still blazed furiously. Captain Campbell and the handful of officers and men who remained on board lay hidden during this ordeal. The submarine then rose to the surface astern, where no guns could bear and shelled the ship closely for 20 minutes.

The enemy then submerged and steamed past the ship 150 yards off, examining her through the periscope. Captain Campbell decided then to fire one of his torpedoes, and missed by a few inches. The submarine crossed the bows and came slowly down the other side, whereupon a second torpedo was fired and missed again. The enemy observed it, and immediately submerged.

Urgent signals for assistance were sent out; but, pending arrival of assistance, Captain Campbell arranged for a third "panic party" to jump overboard, if necessary, and leave one gun's crew on board for a final attempt to destroy the enemy, should he again attack. Almost immediately afterwards, however, British and American destroyers arrived on the scene; the wounded were transferred, boats were recalled and the fire extinguished. The Dunraven, although her stern was awash, was taken in tow; but the weather grew worse, and early the following morning she sank with colours flying.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S CAREER.

Captain Campbell entered the Navy 10 years ago, and in the early days of the war commanded an old destroyer. His merits were recognised in March 1916, when he was specially promoted to the rank of Commander over the heads of some 700 senior lieutenant-commanders.

Soon after this began his adventures as a submarine stalker, which have gained for him the D.S.O. and two bars and the V. C.

LETTER IN GIRL'S HAND-WRITING.

UNSOLVED MURDER MYSTERY.

The trial of Percy Dargin, charged with the murder of Denis Glanville, a young colleague on the staff of the Standard Bank, Capetown, came to end on December 1. The judge, Sir John Buchanan, who heard the case without a jury, in accordance with the new Act which enables a prisoner to claim trial by a judge only, returned the following verdict:—

"The evidence does not establish that the prisoner is guilty of the crime wherewith he is charged. Therefore the accused is entitled to a verdict of Not Guilty."

The trial presented sensational features, turning largely upon the evidence of handwriting experts. Dargin gave evidence on his own behalf, and preserved a perfectly cool and unshaken demeanour throughout. His counsel asked the judge to add a rider to his verdict, if his decision was Not Guilty, that the court saw no reason on the evidence to show that Dargin was other than perfectly innocent.

Sir John Buchanan pointed out the heavy burden of responsibility imposed upon a judge who was compelled by law to try a man for his life without judicial colleagues and without a jury. He declined to vary his verdict which was greeted with some applause.

Denis Glanville, a clerk in the Standard Bank at Capetown, was the son of Mr. Ernest Glanville, acting-editor of the "Bulawayo Chronicle" and a well-known South African author. On July 4 Denis was found dead in the lonely Bishopsthorpe Woods at Claremont, a fashionable suburb of Capetown. An attractive boy of 20 with musical and literary tastes, Denis Glanville's bright and happy position brought him many friends.

Among them was Percy Dargin, an older man and married, with a family, who was employed as accountant in the same department of the Standard Bank with Glanville. It was stated as to the relationship between the two that Dargin "had a curious way of dogging young Glanville's steps and resenting his companionship with anybody else."

The presence of young Glanville at the lonely scene of the tragedy was accounted for by his sister, who said in her evidence that, in her belief, her brother was in love with a Miss Nancy Urmston and that he had been lured to the Bishopsthorpe Woods by a letter forged in the girl's name. It was further stated that at the time when the letter was supposed to have been written at Capetown Miss Urmston was away up country. In her evidence Miss Urmston said that she had received a letter from "Denis C. Melville," a person unknown to her, asking for the address of her mother, whom the writer claimed to have known. She had sent a formal reply to the letter to the Poste Restante, Capetown.

It was a presumption in the case that this letter was sent to Miss Urmston with the object of obtaining a specimen of her handwriting for imitation in the forged letter by which Glanville was induced to go to the spot at which he met his death. A journalist read to the court his notes of an interview with Dargin, after the murder, in which Dargin recounted a conversation he had had with Glanville concerning the "Urmston" letter. According to that evidence Glanville had said he was sure the letter was genuine, to which Dargin replied that "one could not be sure of any girl's handwriting."

Dargin's admission to the reporter that Glanville had shown him a letter from a girl friend asking him to see her home on the night of July 3—Glanville's dead body was found on the following morning—was not contradicted. Dargin stated further to the reporter that the letter told Glanville that the girl was at the next house to Bishopscourt Woods, Dargin adding that he knew the place, which was "awfully lonely and thickly wooded."

An immense amount of expert handwriting evidence was given with the object of proving or disproving the authenticity of the letter with a view to establishing by whose agency young Glanville was lured to the scene of his death.—"The Daily Mail."

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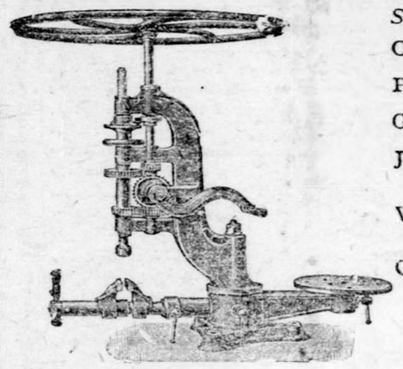

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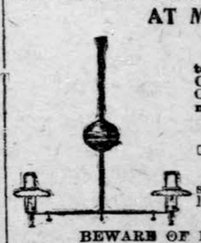

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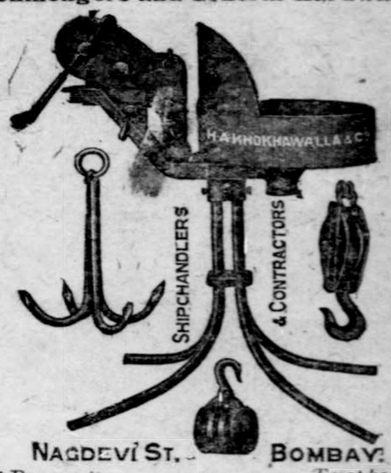

NAGDEVI ST., BOMBAY.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.